North Carolina Standard.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."

VOLUME I. CITY OF RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1850. NUMBER 2.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

HABITS OF THE SEA EAGLE.

This species of the eagle is much more common on the west coast of Sutherland than the golden eagle. Scarcely a day passes in winter but one or more are to be seen in front of this house (Loch Inver Inn,) soaring in the air, looking out for dead fish which may be cast on the sea beach by the roaring tide. This seems to be their principal food at this season, with occasionally a braxy sheep for a change. In spring they secure a plentiful supply of tender flesh by devouring young lambs; in summer they feast on fawns, young hares, and the young of the different sea birds, such as gull, gullamots, puffins, &c., and in the autumn of the year they take to the shallow fords of the different rivers in search of salmon, which they secure in very shallow water, spawning. Here you may see one or more seated on a rock, or a large stone, patiently awaiting his prey until an opportunity offers, when he will dart on it and bear it off to some secure place, there to feed upon it. I one day watched one for five hours, sitting on the same stone, till the evening closed in, when he left, no doubt for his resting place. Next morning I was in my old seat before daybreak. When scarcely clear enough to distinguish the stone, my old friend made his appearance. Here I again watched him for at least two hours; my feet were as cold as ice. I could not have stalked him had I been willing, for the wind was contrary, and eagles I knew to be as difficult to stalk as deer when the wind may be unfavorable; but even though the wind had been favorable I had another object in view, and that to see how he managed to secure his scaly prey. Suddenly he arose from the stone, and suspended himself for a moment in the air, about twenty yards from the surface of the water; here he let his legs hang loosely from his body; he then instantly pounced on the fish, which appeared to be then in not more than a foot or so of water, and carried him off. At this moment he was joined by a hooded crow, then by another and another, till they amounted to ten, one making a dart at him now, and another then, sometimes three or four at a time, keeping up a noisome talk of caw, caw, evidently fearing to strike, though often very near. This was no doubt done in order to induce him to drop the fish, so they might regale themselves at his expense. They now became so very troublesome and impudent that our noble friend thought he could not proceed farther, so he alighted on the top of a hillock close by, and there bade them defiance. Now I saw very little chance for me to get near him, but thought I would try, and after some little difficulty succeeded in getting to within about 100 yards of him, but further I could not get, the ground being too even. After resting myself for a minute, and looking out through a tuft of heather, I bethought myself of a plan which I had often heard proved successful in deer stalking. When a person stalks a deer to within 100 yards or so, and cannot get nearer, which is often the case, for want of uneven ground to screen himself, he is to cock his gun and watch the deer till he is looking some other way or feeding. Then he is to run at all his speed, and ten to one he gains some 20 yards. The deer hears him and looks round to see what it is. Then is his chance to fire; if there is more than one, this plan will not do, unless they are lying and then he may gain 40 or 50 yards before they get up. Returning to my subject, the eagle, he had now begun to feed; my friends, the crows, seeing me and flying around me, and making a great clamor. When his head was down, I ran at all my speed, gaing some 40 yards, and just as he was in the act of taking wing, I fired my right barrel at him, which brought a shower of feathers in my face and made him drop his fish. I then discharged my left barrel, but this did not stop him, however, he only flew a hundred yards when he dropped down quite dead.—By this time my old grey friends had dispersed, and I was left alone with the fish, which was a salmon, as red as a fox, and would have weighed above six pounds.

In the year 1845 my friend, D. Gilchrist, Esq., of Ospeldale, had an eagle of this species, which he kept in a house in his garden for more than 2 years. His feeding being rather expensive, costing him in that time at least one hundred sheep, he offered him to me, which I accepted. I brought him home, and had him chained behind my stable, feeding him with less expensive food, trout or pike, which I caught on Loch Migdale, a little behind Bonar Bridge. This food he did not seem to relish much, preferring flesh to fish, no doubt from being so accustomed to tender sheep. He became rather sociable, but never tame enough to justify his being let loose. There were several cats that came to visit him, and to share with him in his fish meals. Three of those he managed to kill and eat, though I had never an opportunity of seeing how he managed to capture them, but supposed that they had come to steal away some of his fish, and he having somehow got hold of them with his powerful talons, made them pay for their impudence by forfeiting their lives.

This may be inferred from the following circumstance, which took place soon afterwards:—An old gent, a Mr. Rogers, a friend of mine, came to visit me at Bonar Bridge. He had a fine bull terrier which was named Guard, and which he said was one of the bravest dogs in Scotland. I asked my friend to come and see the eagle, Guard following us. From the way which Guard looked I thought he would like to have a shy at the eagle. I asked my friend to take the dog by the collar, and see what he would do with the bird. Guard looked rather shy at the bird, and so did the bird at Guard, as much as to say you have no business here. I asked the dog to be let loose to see what he would do, when my friend replied, if he is let loose, he will kill the eagle in an instant. My reply was "Never mind," well knowing that it was much easier said than done. Guard was let loose, and in an instant sprang on the eagle, taking a whole mouthful of feathers out of him; but in attempting to get another mouthful the eagle got hold of Guard by the neck with one of his talons, then on the side with the other, Guard crying and howling in a most pitiful manner all the while. Poor Guard would not have lasted long were we not so close to him, and by choking the eagle, and with the assistance of pliers succeeded in rescuing the poor dog. The claws of the eagle met in the dog's neck. I really believe if he had been left for fifteen minutes longer he would have made a good meal of the brave Guard.

There is scarcely a precipitous rock or high headland on this coast where one or more of this species do not breed. They also build in the islands of fresh water lakes, and in the high rocks which overhang many of the inland seas. The nest is composed of sticks and moss. When sticks are not convenient, they supply the place with dried tangles and seaweed. They lay two white eggs, with sometimes a few small red spots on the round end. The eggs are about the size of the golden eagle's, but more oval in form. In the wild state this eagle is said to be more partial to fish than flesh, and on the many solitary streams in this country they feed luxuriantly on large bull-trout and salmon, which they take on their spawning beds.

I have repeatedly taken the eggs of this species from their nests, which are in general much more accessible than that of the golden eagle, though in some instances equally as difficult. Stonehead, Capewrath, Farouthept, Whitenhead, and Dunnethead, are sure to have one or more pairs breeding in their rocks every season. My friend, John Wooley, Esq., of Derbyshire, an indefatigable naturalist and thorough gentleman, visited the north last April in search of rare bird's eggs. I accidentally met him at the hotel in Thurso, and next day accompanied him to the eagle's nest at Dunnethead. On our way thither he spoke of going down the rock for the eggs, but, pardon me, I thought he had come from too tame a country to think of going down such an awful precipice. Dunnethead is a rock to the east of Thurso, and is at least 400 feet high, and where the white swelling breakers resound against the rocks in awful magnificence. Indeed, few men can venture to look over the precipice. However, if my friend did not choose to go down for the eggs, I would, and volunteered to go for him, but he declined my offer, and would rather go himself. We had brought ropes from Thurso sufficiently strong to hold a bullock, and three men to hold on, whilst I was to stand on the brink of the rock to see how he got down, and give directions to the men above. I lashed him secure to the rope, and down he went, and in a few minutes—to my delight—held one of the eggs in his hand. After collecting a few of the materials of which the nest was composed, I gave directions to the men above to haul up, when he soon arrived safely at the top. Mr. Wooley went down many rocks equally difficult afterwards. Indeed, I think he would undertake to go up or down many rocks in the country, however high or inaccessible, were an eagle's nest offered him as the prize.

The length of an adult female is thirty-three inches, the male considerably shorter; the breadth of wing frequently eight feet; the beak light, horn and eyes yellow; the body ashey grey; the legs bare below the knee-joint, straw-yellow color, large and scaly; claws black. Young birds have the whole of the body a light brownish grey; tail brown, tail feathers edged with grey; the white tail does not appear until the third year. Two specimens are in my collection, the one an old grey bird with a tail as white as snow, the other a young female two years old, as described above. *Cor. of Bell's Life in London.*

PINE FRUIT TREES.

THE Proprietors of the Pomological Garden and Nurseries, Cane Creek, Chatham County, N. C, have now ready for Transplanting, 20,000 fruit trees of large size and thrifty growth, of the finest kind of fruits known for all seasons, from the earliest to the latest ripening kinds; consisting of

APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS, PLUMS,
Nectarines, Apricots, Grapes, Figs, &c.

Orders should be sent to us early, that we may make our arrangements to deliver in good time. One of us will be at Raleigh, in the early part and at the end of the Session, with a splendid collection of our trees.

J. & T. LINDLEY.
October 28th, 1850. 1—3t.

Received by Express this Day

A LOT OF FINE FRENCH MERINOES, Assorted Colors.
Also, a lot of Jenny Lind Trimmings.
EVANS & WILLIAMS.
October 23. 838—

WE are authorized and requested to announce Maj. A. W. MOODY, of Richmond County, as a candidate for the office of Principal Door Keeper to the House of Commons, at the approaching Session.
October 30, 1850. 839—pd.

WE are requested to announce Mr. JAMES PAGE, of Randolph County, as a Candidate for the office of Principal Doorkeeper to the Senate of the next Legislature.
October 28, 1850. 839—pd.

WE are requested to announce Mr. ALBERT W. MOORE, Democrat, of Northampton, as a Candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper to the next House of Commons.
Oct. 21, 1850. 838—ts.

WE are requested to announce Mr. A. N. BETTS, of Wake County, as a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper to the Senate of the next Legislature.
Oct. 14, 1850. 837—ts.
Register will please copy and charge A. N. B.

WE are requested to announce Mr. JOSEPH J. WARD, of Franklin County, as a Candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper to the next House of Commons of North Carolina.
October 2, 1850. 835—tc pd.

WE are requested to announce Mr. E. N. PETERSON, of Northampton County, as a Candidate for Engrossing Clerk to the ensuing Legislature of North Carolina.
October 2, 1850. 835—ts.

MYERS' CELEBRATED CHEWING TOBACCO. Imported Cigars different Brands.
Just Received by
R. TUCKER & SON.
Oct. 9, 1850. 836

PIANOS! PIANOS!

THE Undersigned respectfully informs the Ladies and the Public in general, that he and his Agents are almost daily puting up Pianos in some part of North Carolina, on trial and for inspection; and all Instruments that do not give satisfaction, will be taken back and no charges made for transportation or carriage. Persons wanting good Pianos will please send their orders. Address

A. KUHN,
No. 75, Greene st., Baltimore, Md.

List of Prices.

	With metalic or iron plates.	Entire metalic frame.
6 octave	$180 to 250,	$250 to 300,
6½ "	250 to 300,	275 to 350,
7 "	300 to 350,	350 to 500.'

Grand Pianos for 500 to 1000 dollars.

The above named Instruments are elegantly Manufactured in Beautiful Mahogany and Rosewood cases, of soft and sweet, or powerful and brilliant tone, as the purchaser may wish, with all the latest improvements that constitute a good and serviceable Piano. No hemlock or toywork connected with them. I would particularly recommend the metalic frame; the climate or change of weather has no effect on them, and are well adapted for the Southern climate; and can, with all safety, be carried by water or land to any part of the United States. The manufacturer is able to give any number of references for 15 years back, of the durability of the Instrument, by Professors, Amateurs, and in Seminaries, where they have been 10 to 13 hours daily in use for a number of years.
April, 1840. 806—cow 1y pd.

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Duprée, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

A. B. STITH,
Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:
His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.
Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

LIVERY STABLES

THE Subscribers take occasion to inform the public generally that they will carry on the business in all its branches, at the old stand, and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact every convenience for travelling, in the way of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, &c.

Will be supplied on the most favorable and accommodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, Horses, Buggies, Carriages, &c. for sale.

Any persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the east of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage. BUFFALOE & COOKE.
Raleigh, April 5, 1850. 808—

New Watch and Jewelery Store.

W. H. THOMPSON Would respectfully inform the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has opened a choice stock of

Watches and JeWelry,

in a part of the Store occupied by Mrs. Thompson as a Millinery establishment, where he offers for sale Gold and Silver watches, warranted correct time keepers; the latest styles of

Fashionable Jewelry,

such as Guard, Vest and Fob Chains; Cameo, stone and mourning Broaches; Plain, Chased and Stone Rings; Gold Pens and Pencils; Gold and Silver Thimbles; Studs, Collar and Sleeve Buttons, Ear Rings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, &c., Fancy Goods and Fine Cutlery, all of which will be sold cheap. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in superior style. Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange.
Sept. 21, 1849. 777—6m.

$100 REWARD.

INFORMATION having been given to the City authorities, that some evil disposed persons have at different times assaulted the dwelling Houses of E. E. Harris, E. Smith and Silas Burns, with stones and other missiles at night, thereby causing a malicious destruction of property, a great alarm and danger to their families, I have been directed to offer a reward of one hundred dollars to any person who shall give such information as shall lead to the detection and conviction of the offenders or any one of them; and I call upon all good citizens who value the peace and good name of the City, to render their assistance, in order that the guilty may be punished, and our City protected from the repetition of such outrages in future.

WM. DALLAS HAYWOOD, *Intendant.*
Raleigh, October 5th, 1850. 836—3t.

New Medical Works.

MOHR Redwood and Procter's Practical Pharmacy, illustrated by 500 Engravings. Principal Diseases of the Valley of North America, by David Dreke, M. D. Buchan's Family Physician. Cod Liver Oil, by S. L. DeJongh, M. D. Copeland on Palsy and Apoplexy. West on Diseases of Children. Day on Diseases of Old Age. Griffith's Universal Formulary.
This day Received by
H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—

White Lead,

5000 lbs. Pure Lead in 25 and 100 lb. kegs, just received at PESCUD'S.
Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

Sketches of North Carolina.

BEATTIE'S FORD, Lincoln Co. N. C.
October 25, 1850.

A WORK will be published by the undersigned this Spring, entitled as, above, giving an accurate account of each County in our State, in Alphabetical order, the derivation of its name, date of formation, its Colonial and Revolutionary History, a Biography of its distinguished citizens, an accurate list of its representation in each branch of the General Assembly, its Towns, Rivers, Population, Resources, Products, and Topography.

The undersigned has for many years been collecting and condensing the material for this work. The archives of our own State have been carefully examined, and copious extracts made from its records. He has procured from the offices of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London many valuable documents. Rare and valuable works have been purchased from abroad, touching the early history of our State, and each County, which have never seen the light. He has been kindly aided by gentlemen in different sections by copies of original documents, and faithful traditional statements, highly important and interesting.

He does not aspire to the position of the Historian, but hopes from records and statistical facts to afford materials to other and abler hands for this pleasing and less laborious duty. This work, it is hoped, will be useful as a book of reference to the statesman and scholar, and man of business or leisure. Occasional extracts have been published in the Standard and other papers of this State, over the signature of "Tacitus."

The History of North Carolina is yet to be written. The remark which one of the ablest Historians of the age, (Bancroft,) has been compelled to make, that "so carelessly has the History of North Carolina been written that the name, merits and end of the first Governor is not known," is a reflection upon us. An examination of the early history of the Counties of North Carolina shows a record of the purest patriotism and indomitable courage. This record is now covered by the dust of age, and unknown by neglect. It is a debt which the present generation owes to the past as well as the future to preserve these memorials; for it often occurs in the history of our race, that facts known to one generation are controverted by the next, and at a succeeding period are considered as doubtful legends, unworthy of historical faith. Our Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, in May 1775, had almost been an illustration of this truth.

"These are deeds which should not pass away,
And names that must not wither; though the earth
Forgets her empires with a just decay,
The enslavers and the enslaved, their death and birth."

This work will be illustrated with a Map of the State, rom latest surveys, and including the new Counties to this date, and sketches in Engravings of some of her beautiful scenery. It will contain about 500 pages, and be furnished at one dollar a copy. Subscriptions will be received and the book furnished at different points of the State. JNO. H. WHEELER.

P. S. Editors of the different Presses in the State are requested to copy the above. The Press will receive in this work a sketch worthy of its influence and importance. Those Editors who publish the above four successive times, and send a copy of the paper containing the same, will be entitled to receive a copy of the work as a return for such notice. J. H. W.
839—4w.

UNION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Members of the approaching Legislature that he is prepared to furnish ten or twelve of them with lodgings and board, at the UNION HOUSE, but a short distance from the Capitol.

The Subscriber will provide comfortable rooms, and good fare, at such prices as the times and market will afford. He pledges himself that no pains or expense will be spared to render his customers comfortable.

Travellers are also invited to call, and transient boarders will be taken. The Subscriber keeps a constant supply of corn and fodder on hand, and will have horses left with him, or the horses of such as may stop at his house, well taken care of.'

The Subscriber's House is about one hundred yards from the Capitol, and one door to the east of the Baptist Church.

JAMES HALL.
Raleigh, Sept. 24, 1850. 834—ts.

BOARD FOR MEMBERS.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends that he is prepared to accommodate some twenty-five or thirty of the members of the Legislature with Board and lodgings during the approaching session.

The Subscriber makes no promises which he cannot perform. As to the character of his accommodations and the attention he gives to the comfort of his Boarders, he refers with confidence to those who have boarded with him during former sessions.

JOHN HUTCHINS.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1850. 836—ts.

Washington Hotel.

THE Proprietor respectfully informs the Members of the approaching General Assembly, that he is prepared to accommodate with comfortable lodging and good cheer

Twenty or Twenty-Five of their Number.

He will spare no pains to satisfy and please his guests. He has all the necessary accommodations, and will devote his best exertions to that end. Terms as moderate as the times will admit. F. W. KING.
Raleigh, Oct. 1, 1850. 836—ts.

HEARTT & LITCHFORD.
Dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.
Raleigh, Oct. 23, 1850. 838—

EXAMINATION.
Warrenton Female Seminary.

THE Examination of the Pupils of this Institution will take place on Thursday and Friday the 7th and 8th of November ensuing. Concert on the evening of the 7th. Friends of the young Ladies and the public generelly are invited to attend.

D. TURNER.
Warrenton, N. C., Oct. 23, 1850. 838—2t.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the next Legislature of the State of North Carolina for a Charter to cut a Canal from North River to some point in Currituck Bay.
October 30, 1850. 839—5t.

Colman's Letters.

EUROPEAN Life and Manners, in Familiar Letters to Princes, by Henry Colman, Author of European Agriculture, and the Agriculture of France, Belgium, Holland, and Switzerland, 2 vols. 12 mo. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Oct. 24, 1850. 839—

North Carolina Almanac.

TURNER'S North Carolina Almanac for 1851. This day published by
HENRY D. TURNER.
N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, Oct. 1850. 839—tf.

Just Received

LADIES Black Winter Gaiters, a superior article.
J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.
Raleigh, Oct. 30. 839—

NEW STORE,
One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner.
RALEIGH, N. C.

EVANS & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store on Fayetteville Street, one door above Richard Smith, Esq., where they will keep constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hard-ware, Cutlery
GROCERIES, &C.

and indeed every thing usually found in similar establishments. They present the following as specimens of their Stock:

Brocade French Cashmere,
Embroidered Silk and Crape, and Norwich Lustres,
Chameleon Turk's Silks and Poplins,
French Cashmere and Delaines,
Chameleon, figured and black Alpacas,
Velvet neck Ribbons and Belts,
French worked Colors and Cuffs,
Embroidered Ribbon and velvet Trimmings,
Scalloped linen-cambric Handkerchiefs and Gloves,
Bonnets, Ribbons, and Artificials,
Ginghams and Prints—a large lot,
French Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Beaver-cloth, Tweeds, and Kentucky Jeans,
Red and white Flannel, and Linsey and Plain Shawls,
Kerseys, Negro and bed Blankets,
Brown and bleached Domestics, Bed-ticking, Tablecloths and Diaper,
Ladie's cotton, merino and silk Hose. Also, Ladie's fine Walking Shoes and Gaiters,
J. Miles and Son fine Pegged Boots,
Calf, Kip, and coarse Brogans—a good assortment,
Hats and Caps of every description,
Cutlery, Crockery, Spades, Shovels, trace-, hains,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and brown Sugar.

Together with a number of other articles not enumerated. The subscribers respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. They will sell good bargains for cash, or on short time to punctual dealers.

H. L. EVANS,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS.
September 18, 1850. 833—

NEW GOODS FOR 1850.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their FALL AND WINTER SUPPLIES, consisting in part of the following:

Black Gro DeLyon and Silver Grey Silks,
Fancy and Black Brocade Silks,
Black, Fancy and White watered do.
Chameleon Silks, Super Chene Silks,
Levantines, Brocade Sernidors,
Plain and watered Poplins,
Lyonese Cloths, Parametias,
Silk and wool Chene Muslin De Lanes and Cashmeres
Chameleon Turks,
Engligh, French and German Merinos,
Striped, Printed, and Plain Muslin DeLaines and Cashmeres, Chameleon Alpacas,
Ribbon, Velvet, and Hair Ball Trimmings,
Black Silk Lace,
French work Capes, Collars and Cuffs,
Jackonet, Check, Swiss, India Book,
Dotted, Tarlton and Nansook Muslins,
Bonnet, Cape, Neck, Cuff and Belt Ribbons,
Paris Kid Gloves,
Shawls and Visites,
Ladies and Misses Paris Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
Real Valencia Thread Edgings,
Tapes, Bobbins, Edgings and Insertings, &c.

R. TUCKER & SON,
Raleigh Sept 11, 1850. 832.—

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!
Henry D. Turner,
Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer
No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of
Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c.,
Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books
Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books,
Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,
Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW BOOK STORE,
Just Opened Two Doors Above R. Smith's Store.
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscriber has just opened a Book Store in Raleigh, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's Store, where he offers to the public

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Of almost every description, together with a large collection of

RELIGIOUS WORKS,

From the pens of eminent authors of the different Denominations; also,

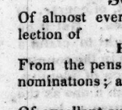
Stationery,

Of excellent quality; all of which he proposes to sell on very reasonable terms.

Any Book not on hand at present, can be ordered and received by the Subscriber in a few days, and he will be prompt to fulfil all orders from town or country.

JOHN W. O'NEAL.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. 833—tf.

IN STOCK OF
BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.



THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.
South East Corner Capitol Square.
Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

Cod Liver Oil

A FRESH supply of Rushton, Clark & Co's, which we believe to be superior to any we have seen. Just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, April, 1850. 807—

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina for an act of incorporation for the Murfreesborough Joint Stock Building Company.
October 23, 1850 838—3t

Medicine Chests

A FURTHER supply of those beautiful Medicine Chests just received at
PESCUD'S Drug Store.
Raleigh, August 7, 1850. 827—

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS!
RALEIGH, N. C.
Two Doors above Richard Smith's Old Stand.

ALEXANDER CREECH, takes great pride and pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, and the surrounding Country, that he has just received from the North, and now opened for sale and inspection, a STOCK OF GOODS selected by himself with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers. A stock that will favorably compare with any stock in the State, and which he is determined to sell at such unprecedented low prices, that all he desires is to give him a call to ensure a sale. His goods were bought for sale and not to grace his shelves, and all he asks is to give him a very small advance on Northern prices.

If you wish bargains, call at his Store two doors above Mr. R. Smith's corner, and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stiths & Co's. Auction and Commission Store.

His Stock consists in part of the following:

For the Ladies.

A large and varied assortment of beautiful Prints of latest Styles, Black and figured Alpaccas, Cashmeres, Plain and figured Muslin Delaines, Ginghams, Jackonet and plain Cambric, Swiss and Book Muslin, Bonnet, Belt, Cap and Taffity Ribbons, Velvet Trimmings, Thread and Cotton Lace and edgings, Linen and Cambric H'k'fs, Cotton, Silk and Pongee H'k'fs, Plain and figured Bobinet, a beautiful assortment of Shawls, very low, a large and varied assortment of Hosiery for Ladies, Misses, and Infants, a well selected assortment of Ladies and Misses Shoes and Gaiters, and a great variety too tedious to mention, such as are usually found in similar well selected assortments.

For the Gentlemen.

Black French cloths and Cassimeres, Fancy ditto, Tweedes, some very heavy Woollen Tweedes, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Black and fancy Satin Vestings, Marino assorted, Woollen Vesting very low. Flannel, all wool, Bleached Shirting and Sheeting, Bleached and unbleached Jeans, a large assortment of fancy Cravats, very low, a good assortment of gentlemen's Hosiery and Gloves, Blankets uncommonly low, Silk, Moleskin, California and other styles of Hats, Cloth and Silk Plush Caps, Gentlemens Boots and Shoes, Boys and Negroe's do. Cotton Cards, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Do give him a call and you will not regret it.

ALEX. CREECH,
Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

NEW STORE.

THE Undersigned most respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together, in the Tailoring and Clothing business, under the firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. They have opened a New Store, a few doors below the North Carolina Bookstore, where they will be happy to see all of their old Friends and Patrons, and pledge themselves to sell cheaper than ever. They can at all times warrant a good fitting Suit of Clothes.

Call and examine their fine Stock of Ready Made Clothes. Also, their Stock of fine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings.

To the Members of the approaching Legislature, they would say, it shall be to their advantage to patronize the new firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. Call next door to Mr. Root's Jewelry Store.

J. J. BIGGS,
SYLVESTER SMITH.
Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—6t.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,
And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Sylvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & Co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing.

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which, is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore. J. J. BIGGS.
Raleigh, Oct. 16, 1850. 837—6t.

NEW GOODS,
FOR THE FALL AND WINTER TRADE,
At J. CREECH'S.

JUST received and opened for sale, one of the largest assortments of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods in this City, consisting in part of the following articles:

Sup. Bill'k Twilled French Cloths, to medium qualities,
Superior Black Doe Skin and Fancy Cassimers,
" Cashmere, Velvet and Merino Vestings,
All kinds of Fancy Tweeds, Sattennets and K. Jeans,
A large assortment of Ladie's Worsted Goods, all colors,
Merinoes, Thibet Cloths,
Cashmeres, DeLains, and Alpaccas,
A large assortment of Prints and Ginghams,
A great variety of Shawls, from 35 cents to $7.
Fine Fashionable Bonnets and Ribbon, Flowers, Laces,
Gloves and Trimmings,
Fashionable Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,
Rifles, double and single barrel Guns and Pistols,
Hardware, Cutlery and Glassware,
Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods were bought entirely for cash, and will be sold at a great deduction from former prices, as my motto is quick sales and small profits. Call and you will buy bargains. J. CREECH.
Raleigh Sept. 17, 1850 833—

BUFFALOE & COOKE,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, &c.
OLD MARKET ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscribers having connected themselves in business, under the Firm of BUFFALOE & COOKE, take this occasion to inform the public that they will keep constantly on hand all articles necessary for the uses of the Family or Farm. Their stock consists in part of the folowling articles:

Bacon and Lard,	Iron and Nails,
Flour, Meal and Corn,	Cast and German Blis. Steel
Loaf, crushed, clarified and	Castings, Trace Chains, and
Brown Sugars,	Weeding Hoes,
Coffee, Molasses, and Salt,	Sole and Upper Leather,
Sperm, Adamantine, and	Powder and Shot, and Lead
Tallow Candles, Soaps,	Tobacco, Snuffs, &c.

Country produce—particularly corn, fodder, and dry beef-hides—will be taken at fair exchange.

The above articles have been carefully selected and bought with cash, and the subscribers are determined not to be undersold by any dealers in the City.

J. G. M. BUFFALOE.
GEORGE T. COOKE.
April 9, 1850. 807—
N. B. South side Old Market Street, fourth and fifth doors East of Williams, Haywood, & Co's Drug Store

HOUSE ADN SIGN PAINTING.
Whitlock & Hardie.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to execute in a workman-like manner, all kinds of
PLAIN & ORNAMENTAL HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

Glazing, Gilding, imitation of all kinds of Marble and every variety of wood.

All orders left at Mrs. Hardie's opposite the Market House, will receive prompt attention.

WHITLOCK & HARDIE.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. 833—tf.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for the passage of an act giving names to the new County seats of Stokes and Forsythe Counties.
September 25, 1850. 834—tf.

ECCLESIASTICAL GOOD SENSE.

In a country where religious feeling prevails to so wide an extent as is happily the case in the United States, the acts of ecclesiastical bodies must ever be a matter of great interest and importance; and when they are connected with great public measures, vitally affecting the well-being and peace of the country, they attract the notice of a still wider circle than that of those who are by profession subject to their authority. Ours is pre-eminently a government of public opinion; and as the sentiments of men holding the pastoral relation must, in the nature of things, exert a powerful effect upon the flocks they govern, it is peculiarly gratifying when we find their sentiments distinctly avowed in favor of sound, moderate, and conservative principles.

We have been led to these remarks from having seen certain resolutions recently adopted by a church body denominated, officially, the *Synod of Pittsburg*. A Synod, according to the Presbyterian Ecclesiastical government, is, we believe, a body constituted by the union of two or more Presbyteries, and holding a middle place between the Presbytery (a local association of the ministers and elders within a specified district of country) and the General Assembly, or Grand Congress of the whole denomination, represented by delegates chosen by the Presbyteries. A Synod, therefore, is a numerous body, uniting the pastors of many churches, and laymen of respectability associated with them in the government of an extensive portion of the church. The official resolves and acts of such a body cannot but represent the collective sentiments of a very large mass of talent, standing, and high moral principle. In Pennsylvania the Presbyterian denomination is strong, and exerts a powerful influence.

These considerations give great weight to the resolutions which we are about to quote, and their importance is of the more consequence at the present moment, as they relate to a subject that has so deeply agitated the public mind in all the Northern States, and especially at Pittsburg.

They were preceded by a debate which partook, in a modified degree, of the charactor of those in our National Councils, characterized, on one side, by ardent zeal and a somewhat *ultra* spirit, denouncing, in no measured terms, the fugitive slave law lately passed by Congress, and going, in some instances, so far as to recommend a resistance of the law. Happily those advocating opinions like these formed but a small minority of the body; their resolutions and attempted amendments failed, and the Synod, by a very decided majority, adopted the following temperate, wise, and creditable resolves:

1. *Resolved*, That it is inexpedient for the Synod at this time to give any formal expression of its mind in relation to the law aforesaid, leaving every man to act as a citizen in conformity with his obligations as a citizen and a christian, in the wisdom and meekness of the Gospel.

2. *Resolved*, That it be earnestly recommended to all our churches and people to observe with special fervor the apostolical injunction to pray for our rulers and all in authority, that they may be just, ruling in the fear of God; and that, under the Divine favor, our Nation and Government may be preserved in their integrity, and happily guided to the fulfillment of its glorious vocation.

We hail the temper which breathes in these resolutions as affording a happy augury of future peace. Nothing renders a disorganizing spirit so formidable as the connexion it has sometimes exhibited with the religious principle in the human breast. That principle is by its very nature indomitable. It disowns all attempts at control from mere human authority, and still more from any considerations of expediency. Its appeal is to higher law. And whenever a feeling like this allies itself with political notions and political combinations inimicable to the public peace and safety, it becomes one of the most dangerous elements of action that can be conceived. After all the unbelief and indifference manifested towards religion, religious feelings of any kind, where they do exist, are the most powerful springs of human action; and whoever can enlist them on his side in an attempt to change the existing state of things in any community, has an ally of the most formidable character. But, on the other hand, where the lovers of order and of peace seek for defences to preserve them against assault, they have, in the same feeling, a friend of the most potent energy. It is, then, most happy when a great public religious body, exerting, and deservedly, a strong and wide influence over the friends and professors of religion, puts forth that influence in favor of the supremacy of the law, the maintenance of a just and wholesome subordination to the Constitution, and in open opposition to the spirit of fanaticism which seeks, by a plausible appeal to religious principle, to cover and defend designs in open hostility with the plainest requirements of the Religion of the Bible. *National Intelligencer.*

GAS FROM WATER.

This great disederatum has been found at last, though the means by which the gas is obtained from the water is more expensive than the method which Professor Paine was supposed to have discovered. The proprietors of the Astor House have been using this gas for the last two months. The light, they inform us, is much superior to that obtained from the common gas, with which the whole city is supplied, while the expense is less than one half. The apparatus, which is set up in a small building at the rear of the hotel, is very simple in its construction, requiring only the attendance of two men, who, in seven hours, can turn off sufficient gas for 24 hours consumption. The following is, as near as we could ascertain, the process by which the gas is produced:

The water used in its manufacture is discharged from a can, in limited quantities, into a pipe passing through the retort. This retort is kept constantly supplied with iron and charcoal, the intense heart from which converts the water, in its passage through the pipe, into steam. The steam thus formed is amalgamated with liquid rosin, of which there is always a large supply kept in a boiler placed immediately over the retort, so that the gas is obtained simply from the combination of steam generated in the manner described, and the liquid rosin. The volatile oil produced during the manufacturing process is discharged through a separate pipe into receiving vessels. This oil is disposed of at half a dollar per barrel. The expense of the charcoal and iron consumed, is very slight, and the amount of rosin required is about a barrel and a half.

The apparatus was put up by the Union Gas Light Company, which has its head-quarters in Jersey City. The stock of this company has been taken up, and the present capital is about $500,000. The President is Mr. George M. Danforth, and the Secretary, Mr. Giddings. The whole of Jersey City, it appears, is to be lighted up with this gas, and the company has already entered into contracts for lighting several hotels in the different cities of the Union.

N. Y. Evening Post.

FURTHER DISCOVERY IN THE SOLAR SYSTEM. A circular from Professor Schumaker, of Altona, received by the editor of the Astronomical Journal, "announces the discovery of a planet, on the 13th of September, by Mr. Hind, at Mr. Bishop's Observatory, London." Announcements of this kind latterly, from the frequency of their occurrence, have lost part of the interest they possessed a few years ago; but, as an evidence of the advancement in this department of science, and thus of the progress of science generally they must still be regarded by many with feelings of no little pleasure. From the discovery of *Vesta* by Doctor Olbers, of Bremen, in 1808, no additions were made to the number of known planets belonging to our system till the discovery of the *Astrea* by Hencke, on the 8th of December, 1845, a period of nearly forty years. Now, in less than five years past, there have been added no fewer than *nine primary* and *two secondary* planets, so that our Solar System, as at present known, consist of *twenty primary* and the same number of secondary planets or moons.

The discoverer of the new planet has proposed for it the name of Victoria, and "a star surrounded by a laurel wreath" for a symbol; but it is not probable this name will be retained by astronomers. Lest some of the readers of the Gazette, who feel an interest in such subjects, have not access to the names of the nine new planets discovered within the last five years, a list is subjoined, viz: Astrea, Flora, Iris, Hebe, Hygea, Metis, Parthenope, Victoria, and Neptune. To Neptune has been discovered a satellite, and an additional one to Saturn within that time.

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL.

Alexandria Gazette.

The Southern Press says that the average wealth of the adult males of Plaquemines parish, Louisiana, liable to militia tax, is $3643 each—which it predicts to be twice as much as the census will show to be the average wealth of the same class in Boston or New-York, or in any city or State of the North.

[From the Philadelphia Pennsylvanian.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22, 1 850.

Dear Sir—The case of Henry Garnett, who was arrested in this city last week under the recent act of Congress, commonly known as "the Fugitive Slave Law," is the first of the kind which has been heard before a Justice of the Supreme Court. The opinions expressed by the Court in relation to the construction and operation of the Act, have been very imperfectly reported, and the importance of the case leads me to hope that you may find it convenient and agreeable to yourself to put them in a proper form for publication.

The 6th Section of the Act contains a provision that "*in no trial or hearing under the Act shall the testimony of the alleged fugitive be admitted as evidence.*" It has been supposed that these words prohibit a person who may be arrested and claimed as a fugitive, from introducing any testimony whatever before the Judge or Commissioner, in his own defence; so that a negro may be arrested in a free State, surrendered and sold as a slave for life on the unsupported oath of a kidnapper, although a hundred witnesses may be present to prove that he is a free man! This absurd opinion prevails to a great extent, and hence it should be no matter of surprise that the more ignorant part of our free colored population, encouraged by the advice of bad men, are found ready to imperil their lives by an open and violent resistance of the law.

In the course of your observations in Garnet's case, I understood you to intimate very distinctly that the alleged fugitive is *entitled to a full and fair hearing*. If he is able—by competent testimony of the claimant—to prove that he owes him no service, or that he is a free man, I understood your opinion to be that it is his undoubted right to do so; and the clear duty of the Judge or Commissioner to *hear* and properly weigh the testimony which he may offer. The point was not directly presented or discussed, but it seemed to be conceded that the words of the Section which I have referred to, mean *only* that the alleged fugitive shall not be admitted as a witness for himself.

When it is judicially announced that the Act cannot operate as a general *outlawry* of the free colored population of the North—that it gives to every person claimed as a fugitive, all the rights which the writ of *habeas corpus* secures to him—and abridges no right which he lawfully possessed before the Act was passed, the main cause of the excitement which now exists on the subject will probably be removed.

These general views of the construction of the Act, I think were all sustained by Judge Kane and yourself, on the hearing of Garnett's case, and it may be desired for the sake of the Constitution, the public justice, that the opinions which you have perhaps informally expressed, may go forth in a more perfect and authentic form than is presented in the loose and unsatisfactory report which has been published.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

CHARLES GIBBONS.

Hon. ROBERT C. GRIER.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25, 1850.

Dear Sir—My official engagements have hindered me from giving that prompt attention to the contents of your letter of the 22d inst., which it would otherwise have received.

Until informed by you, I was unable to apprehend what possible cause could be assigned for the unmeasured denunciations with which the act concerning the fugitives from labor, passed at the last session of Congress, has been received by so many persons in the Northern portion of our Union. Although it would be improper for me to volunteer extra-judicial opinions upon doubtful questions of construction of a public statute, yet if any opinions expressed by the Court on the late case of Henry Garnett, or which, though not then expressed, seem to me incapable of dispute, can have any tendency to correct misapprehensions and calm the public agitation on this subject, I am perfectly willing to state them.

In the case of Garnett, the warrant issued by the Court was founded on the affidavit of the alleged owner of the fugitive But "on the trial or hearing" before the Court, after the arrest, this affidavit was not received in evidence, nor did the counsel for the claimant insist that it should be received. The claimant had wholly neglected to make the proper proof, before some Court or Judge in Maryland, to establish the fact, that he was owner of a slave or person held to labor, and what was the name, age, size, and other marks of such person; and that the person so described had escaped. Not having availed himself of the privileges and facilities given him by the act of Congress for this purpose, we decided that he must be bound by the common law rules of evidence, as in other cases, where a title to property has to be established before a Court. We refused to receive the parties in interest as witnesses, and wills and other documents of title, unless properly proved.

The act contemplates a trial and a decision of the Court or Judge, involving questions both of law and fact, and unless the rules of the common law, as to evidence, be followed, when not changed by statute, the tribunal would be without rule, governed only by caprice, or undefined discretion, which would be the exercise of a tyrannical, not a judicial power. It is the duty of the Judge who exercises it, to render equal justice both to the claimant and the persen claimed. If evidence were heard on one side only, and that, too, without regard to any rule or principle known to the law, gross oppression and wrong would flow upon it. Free men and citizens of Pennsylvania might be kidnapped into bondage, under forms of law, and by the action of a legal tribunal, sworn to do equal and exact justice to all men. This much maligned law not only gives a "trial," before a legal tribunal, before the claimant can be authorized to carry the alleged fugitive out of the State, but it takes away from the prisoner no right which he would have enjoyed before this act of Congress was passed.

In all cases of extradition, the evidence establishing the offence and escape of the person demanded, is usually made in the country from which the person demanded has escaped, and is necessarily *ex parte*, and the chief question to be decided by the tribunal before whom he is brought, previously to making an order for his extradition, is only the question of *identity*. The party demanded has a right, of course, to show that he is not the person described. But if he be the person described, he has no right to claim a jury trial as to the question of his guilt in the country to which he has escaped. The question of identity, and whether the person claimed is such a one as the treaty between the two countries requires to be delivered up, has always been tried summarily and without the intervention of a jury. No complaint has ever been made when *white men* have been sent to Europe on a demand for their extradition, without giving them a jury trial; and why greater privileges in this matter should be granted to colored persons is not easily perceived. The State of Pennsylvania guarantees a jury trial to her own citizens, or to persons who are charged with committing an offence within her borders. Fugitives from another State have no such rights.

The government to which the fugitive belongs, it is to be presumed, will do justice to its own subjects or citizens, and whether they do so or not, is no concern of ours. However individuals may fancy they have a mission to rectify all wrongs on the face of the earth, the State of Pennsylvania does not feel herself bound to the Quixotic enterprise of avenging the oppression of serfs in Russia or slaves in Georgia. This act of Congress does not require that a judge should, without *trial*, surrender a citizen of Pennsylvania to a kidnapper. The provision, "that in no trial or hearing, under this act, shall the testimony of such fugitive be admitted in evidence," is no more than the enactment of an established principle of the common law, that no man shall be witness in his own case. If this provision were *not* in the act, I would not receive the testimony of the prisoner to prove that he was not the person described, or that he was a free man. It would be a temptation to perjury, which no tribunal should permit to be presented to any man. No lawyer would urge, before a Court, such an absurd construction of the act of Congress as, that it means that no evidence should be heard on the part of the alleged fugitive. If such were the intention of the legislature, it was easy to express it in unequivocal terms. In truth there is nothing equivocal in the language of the act:—It forbids the judge to hear the testimony of the fugitive, but not the testimony of disinterested witnesses. It almost seems, that nothing but a desire to render the law odious, for the sake of political agitation could ever have led to so gross a misconstruction, and so great a libel on our national legislature.

It has been objected also to this law, that it suspends the *habeas corpus* act—inasmuch as it enacts that the certificate of the Judge, or Commissioner, "shall be conclusive of the right of the persons in whose favor granted, to remove such fugitive, and shall prevent all molestation of such person or persons, by any process issued by any court, judge, magistrate, or other person whomsoever." But this is a mistake. The truth is, that this provision of the law, forbidding the testimony of the fugitive to be received, and forbidding interference by other process, after a certicate, is but an enactment of an established principle of the common law, added through extreme caution, but wholly unnecessary. "The writ of *habeas corpus* is undoubtedly an immediate remedy for *every illegal imprisonment*; but no imprisonment is illegal when the process is a justification of the officer; and process, whether by writ or warrant, is legal, whenever it is not defective in the frame of it, and has issued in the ordinary course of justice from a court or magistrate having jurisdiction of the subject matter."—(Commonwealth vs. Lecky, 1 Watts, 67.)

A person held as fugitive under the certificate of a judge or magistrate, under this act, is legally imprisoned, under process "from a court or magistrate having jurisdiction," and cannot be released by any other court or magistrate, on a writ of *habeas corpus* or *homine replegiando*. The act of 1793 has no such provision as that which is the subject of complaint in the present case; yet in the case of Wright vs. Deacon, (5 Sergt. and Rawle, 52,) the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania decided that a certificate under that act was a legal warrant to remove the fugitive to the State of Maryland, and no writ of *homine replegiando* would lie from a State Court to try the question of freedom; and that a writ, issued under such circumstances, was "in violation of the Constitution of the United States."

The chief difference between the fugitive act of 1850, and that of 1793, is, that the former allows a warrant to be issued by a judge, and the arrest to be made by a public officer, and imposes more stringent penalties on those who interfere, by violence, to prevent the execution of legal process. Those who believe that the constitution and laws of their country should be regarded and obeyed, have no ground of complaint, and those who do not, will continue to rail at both, as usual.

I am happy to say that my brother Kane, fully concurs with me in the views I here express. I am, very respectfully, yours, &c. R. C. GRIER.

To CHARLES GIBBONS, Esq.

ACHIEVEMENT OF SCIENCE. Night comes down over a ship at sea, and a passenger lingers hour after hour, alone on the deck. The waters plunge and welter, and glide away beneath the keel. Above, the sails tower up in the darkness, almost to the sky, and their shadows fall a burthen on the deck below.

In the clouded night no star is seen, and as the ship changes her course, the passenger knows not which way is East or West, or North or South. What island, what sunken rocks may be on her course, or where they are he knows not. All around, to him, is mystery. He bows his head in the submission of utter ignorance.

But men of science have read the laws of the sky. And the next day this passenger beholds the captain looking at a clock, and taking note of the place of the sun, and with the aid of a couple of books composed of rules and mathematical tables, making calculations. And when he has completed them he is able to point almost within a hand's breadth to the place at which, after unnumbered windings, he has arrived in the midst of the seas.

Storms may have beat, and currents drifted, but he knows where they are, and the precise point where, a hundred leagues over the water, lies his native shore. Here is reason appreciating and making use of the revelations of science.

Night again shuts down over the waste of waves, and the passenger beholds a single seaman stand at the wheel, and watch, hour after hour, as it vibrates beneath a lamp, a little needle, which points ever, as it were, a living finger to the steady pole.

This man knows nothing of the rules of navigation, nothing of the course of the sky. But reason and experience have given him faith in the commanding officer of the ship, faith in the laws that control her course, faith in the unerring integrity of the little guide before him. And so without a single doubt he steers his ship on according to a prescribed direction through night and the waves.

And that faith is not disappointed! With the morning sun he beholds far away the summits of the gay and misty headlands, rising like a cloud in the horizon, and as he nears them the hills appear, and the light-house at the entrance of the harbor, the spires and the churches and the shinning roofs, a sight of joy, and he tries to detect his own dwelling.

PUMPING A LAKE DRY. Dr. J. V. C. Smith, the editor of the Boston Medical Surgical Journal, who is now on a visit to Europe, gives an interesting description, in his editorial correspondence from Holland, of the manner in which the Lake of Haarlem is being drained by steam engines, and its waters sent to the sea:

"Six miles from Amsterdam is the land lake of Haarlem, 21 miles long by 11 in width, which, 300 years ago, was found to be perceptibly increasing by shooting its waters further and further, and covering up the land, threatening the first commercial port of the realm with obstruction by flowing in upon its banks. Various schemes at that remote epoch were devised by able counsellors to stay the threatning danger. Three Dutch engineers, of acknowledged ability, proposed draining off the water, first raising it by wind mills. They are entitled to remembrance from having suggested the plan adopted in 1849 for averting an impending calamity.

Seven years since, delay being no longer safe, a canal was dug around the whole circumference of the lake—averaging 200 feet in width, by ten deep. Three monster engines are housed on the sides of the lake, some six or eight miles apart, each moving eight monstrous pumps. All the pistons are raised at once, at every revolution of the machinery raising 15,000 gallons of water, which is emptied into the canal, whence it is hastened on by a fourth engine faster than it would otherwise move to the Zuyder Zee, and thus it reaches the sea, fifteen miles distant. In April, 1849, the pumps, worked by three of the mightest steam engines perhaps ever constructed, were set in motion, and up to this date, July 25th, have lowered the contents of the lake seven feet. By next April it is anticipated that the bottom will be fairly exposqd, and all the water conveyed away from this ancient basin. All this is executed at the expense of Government."

It gives us pleasure to state that the Secretary of the Treasure has consented to the use of vessels in the Revenue Service of the United States for the transportion of articles of American production from the various ports along the Atlantic Coast to such point as shall be selected for the departure of the ship appropriated to convey them to the London Exhibition, wherever it can be done without detriment to the public service.

We have before stated that there arrived at London, on the 16th of October, from Russia, thirty-odd large cases of articles for the Exhibition. A very large addition from the same quarter was soon expected.

France and Austria have appointed committees in London to look to the interests of their exhibitors. With reference to the expected influx of visiters a correspondent remarks: "London, capacious as it is, will have its capacity tested."

National Intelligencer.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION OF INDIANA. This convention has adopted a proposirion for biennal sessions with only five dissenting votes.

A proposition is pending to prevent the emigration of free negroes into the State. It is urged that the laws of Kentucky and other slave States tend to drive the free negroes into the free States, and that in order to guard Indiana from a "mixed population," which is called one of the evils of slavery, such a prohibitory law is expedient.

Austin H. Brown has been elected printer to the convention.

The *State Journal* says that there will probably be no separate submission of the negro suffrage question to the people, and very few members favor its incorporation in the constitution.

The *Georgia Helicon* setts down the number of cotton mills in the States of Georgia, Tennessee, South Carolina, and Alabama at ninety-eight, in which are invested about one million dollars. Some 16,000 hands are employed, and 152,000 spindles. They consume 94,000 bales of cotton per annum.

EXCURSION TO THE LONDON FAIR. The Philadelphia Inquirer states that two ships will leave that port for the World's Fair, at London—the "Mary Pleasants," Captain Michael, on the 15th of March, and the "Shenendoah," on the 15th of April at the price of one hundred dollars for passage, going and returning.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1850.

UNION MEETING IN NEW YORK.

The great Union Meeting in New York City was held on the night of the 30th ultimo. Castle Garden was densely packed with the best portion of the City population. The masses were there in thousands. George Wood presided, assisted by forty Vice Presidents and eight Secretaries. Eloquent Speeches were delivered by James W. Gerard, Charles O'Connor, Edward Sandford, Ogden Hoffman, and others. Whigs and Democrats stood shoulder shoulder in sustaining the Fugitive Slave Law, and declaring that it *must* and *shall* be enforced. The following Resolutions ware unanimously adopted:

"1. *Resolved*, That we revere the wisdom and patriotism of our ancestors, which framed the Union of the States under the federal constitution; that we attribute our power, dignity, and prosperity as a nation, the full possession and enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, the security of property and the means of moral and intellectual elevation, which are the birthright of every citizen, and all the magnificent results of our growth as a people, to the Union under the constitution; that the maintenance and extension of these great blessings during the present generation, and their transmission to posterity, are secure only in a faithful adherence to the Union, and implicit obedience to the constitution.

2. *Resolved*, That the fabric of our general government was the product of reciprocal concession among the conflicting interests of different sections of the country, of mutual respect for the diversities of opinion which prevailed among the citizens, and of sincere affection, begotten by their common origin, and the common perils, toils, and sacrifices through which their common liberties had been won—and that the general government can be sustained and perpetuated only upon the same basis of concession, respect, and affection.

3. *Resolved*, That we cordially approve of the recent measures of Congress for the adjustment of the dangerous questions arising out of the acquisition of territory under the treaty with Mexico; and that, in consideration of the various and discordant interests to be affected thereby, we hold that the Compromise is a fair one, and ought to be sustained by every patriot in every part of the land.

4. *Resolved*, That the heartfelt thanks of this community, and of the whole nation, are due, and on our part are hereby tendered, to those eminent statesmen and patriots—Clay, Cass, Webster, Fillmore, Dickinson, Foote, Houston, and others—who, when they saw the Union in danger, threw themselves into the breach, disregarding all personal consequences, forgetting all party predilections, and willing to be sacrificed, if need be, for the good of the country. *Resolved*, That by this patriotic devotion to their country's good, in a crisis so momentous, they have achieved for themseves immortal honor, and for the Union, we trust, an imperishable existence.

5. *Resolved*, That those members of Congress from this State who, against influences the most unfavorable to the exercise of a sound judgment, sustained the peace-measures by their votes, have conferred a lasting obligation upon their constituents and upon the whole country.

6. *Resolved*, That, while we do not impeach the motives of members who opposed, during their passage through Congress, those measures, in our opinion so indispensably necessary to the peace of the country, we do especially condemn the conduct of those who, after the happy settlement of those dangerous questions by the passage of the compromise bills, and while all were congratulating themselves and each other that the era of good feeling had returned, have sought, by again agitating the subject, to throw new firebrands of mischief into Congress and the country.

7. *Resolved*, That the fugitive-slave bill is in accordance with the express stipulations of the constitution of the United States, as carried out by the act of Congress of 1793, signed by Washington, and in force at the time when the present law was passed; and that Congress, in passing a law which should be efficient for carrying out the stipulations of the constitution, acted in full accordance with the letter and spirit of that instrument, and that we will sustain this law, and the execution of the same, by all lawful means.

8. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this meeting, a further agitation of the slavery question in Congress would be fraught with incalculable danger to our Union, and that we will support no candidate, at the ensuing or any other election, for State officers, or for members of Congress, or for the legislature, who is known or believed to be hostile to the peace measures recently adopted by Congress, or any of them, or in favor of reopening the questions involved in them for renewed agitation.

9. *Resolved*, That we regard our obligations to the constitution and the Union as superior to the ties of any of the political parties to which we may hitherto have belonged; and that on all future occasions we will range ourselves under the banners of that party whose principles and practice are most calculated to uphold the constitution and to perpetuate our glorious Union."

Banners and mottoes were placed at different parts of the building, many of which attracted particular attention and elicited much applause. Over the entrance of the door was the memerable motto of Gen. Jackson: "The Union: it must and shall be preserved." Also, Mr. Webster's celebrated declaration: "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." And Mr. Clay's declaration: "We know no North, no South, no East, no West; but one common country." A portrait of Washington was in the centre of the flags which decorated the back of the stage, and the motto: "One Country, one Constitution, one Destiny." At the front of the gallery facing the stage flags were also suspended, surmounted by the following sentence from Mr. Dickinson: "I long since determined to stand or fall, survive or perish, live or die, with those who would maintain the integrity of the Union." There was also conspicuously displayed the motto: "The Union first—party interests afterwards."

A Committee of fifty citizens was also appointed, charged with the duty of reviving and fostering among the people the spirit in which the Union was formed and the Constitution was adopted; and to resist "every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

We shall publish extracts from the Speeches delivered on the occasion, in our next.

DIRECT TRADE WITH EUROPE. Notice is given in the Charleston papers that an application will be made to the next Session of the Legislature of South Carolina, for the incorporation of the "South Carolina and Europe Steam Navigating Company." This is just as it should be. Let the Southern people go to work at once to live as far as possible within themselves; and let them import their own goods directly from EUROPE.

The Steamship Alabama arrived at New Orleans on Friday last from Chagres, bringing two and a half days later news from San Francisco. Another destructive fire had occurred at San Francisco, which destroyed one hundred buildings.

The Legislature of North Carolina will assemble in this City, on the third Monday (the 18th) of this month. Congress will meet on the 1st Monday in December ensuing.

The people of New York voted yesterday for Governor, members of Congress, and State officers. We shall probably be able in our next to give the result.

We understand that the Hon. William A. Graham, Secretary of the Navy, passed Henderson, on Sunday last, on his way to his home in Hillsborough.

[From the Hornet's Nest and True Southron.]

THE GERRYMANDER.

To the Editor of the North Carolina Standard:

Dear Sir:—What will the coming Legislature do in regard to the constitution of the Congressional Districts? Will they permit them to remain in their present iniquitous shape, or will they repeal the present law affixing their limits and boundaries and let them fall back upon their constitutional adjustment, as once determined in the constitutional and regular way?

You will remember that at one time, when the '*proper time*'—the legal period—had arrived for redistricting the State that the N. C. Legislature, a majority of Democrats then constituting it, laid it off into convenient Districts, and made what they believed an equitable distribution, as far as could be to the parties interested. Extraordinary exertions were made by the Democrats afterwards who had able men in the field, and a majority of Democrats were returned to Congress. What did the Whigs do upon this result? At the first session in which they had a majority, they gerrymandered the State into such an unseemly, odd, fantastic arrangement of districts, that their outlines have been patterns for all the boys to draw grotesque figures from ever since. All this was done in palpable violation of constitutional right, at a time not warranted by law nor precedent, and against popular opinion which was averse from it at the time; and all, that two anti-southern Whigs might *mis*-represent the State in Congress.

It is known to you that the Democrats opposed the high-handed act with all the force of truth, the persuasiveness of oratory and with the full endorsement of the law and testimony. They warned the Whigs of the danger of the precedent. They told them in language which was positive and in terms which were clear and explicit, that if they did pass the infamous gerrymander, they (the Democrats) would upon the first fortunate opportunity, redress themselves, vindicate the law, and appease an outraged community. I ask you, Mr. Editor, in all seriousness, has not the time arrived for the Democrats to fulfill the righteous promises thus made? Has not the hour for a just and impartial retribution arrrived?

"O! how glorious 'tis
For th' oppressed, to bring the—vile
To just disgrace."

It is a principle of our nature, implanted there for wise purposes, to wish to avenge wrong, and he is a churl who does not cherish it. One of the greatest writers known to the world, has truthfully said—"There are things which make of 'wrongs redressed' a virtue by reflection, and not an implause of *mere anger*." Now I would ask in view of the facts, and the truth of our homely reflections, what the coming Legislature will do? Will not its Democratic members repeal the gerrymander, and let the Districts fall into the shape they bore when they were constitutionally re-organized, or will they let the iniquity remain a blot upon 'the laws?' I think it entirely just the law should be repealed. The Whigs pretended they had a right to violate the constitution and all established usages, *because* they had a majority in the State. The Democrats now have an undisputed majority, and certainly the argument is ten-fold strong in their case, with the additional fact that they would be making no *new* law, but simply repealing an *unconstitutional* one.

I trust sir the Legislature will do its duty in the matter. Your's respectfully,

A REID VOTER.

Mecklenburg, N. C., Oct. 1850.

The Legislature of 1842-'3, in accordance with usage and established custom, laid off the State into nine Congressional Districts. At that session the Democrats had a decided majority; and in the summer of 1843, at the first election under the apportionment, the Democrats carried five and the Whigs four members of the House. The Legislature of 1844-'5 was Whig, but the Districts were not touched by the dominant party. At the second election under the bill, in the summer of 1845, the Democrats carried all the Districts they had before, and one more—the Ninth—through the personal popularity, in a great degree, of Col. Biggs, of Martin. This gave them six members and the Whigs three. In 1844 Henry Clay had been defeated in the popular vote for the Presidency; and the only hope of Whigism on the subject of the Presidency, in the contest of 1848, was to throw the election into the House of Representatives, and secure the prize, as they had done in 1824, by arrangement, "bargain" and contrivance. The vote of North Carolina was wanted in this emergency, and it was therefore indispensable that she should send a majority of Whig members to the House. Consequently, at the session of 1846-'7, with this object in view, and for the purpose, also, of providing for two or three hungry Whig aspirants, the act of 1842-'3 was repealed, and the Districts so arranged that the Whigs elected six out of the nine members in 1847. It was a *political movement*, suggested and consummated with reference purely to Federal affairs. The people of the State had not demanded it, for It had not been even discussed in the previous campaign; and hence the most extraordinary efforts were necessary to convice the Whig masses even, that such a measure was right and proper. Inflammatory Speeches were delivered and printed, and widely circulated; the people were told that they had been wearing the chains of despotism four long years, without knowing it—that they had been "smothered" and oppressed by Democratic contrivance and fraud—and that Whigism embodied, under the guidance of *liberal* principles and *disinterested* patiotism, had determined to strike off these chains and make them free again, by sending six Whig members to Congress instead of three. And Mr. Rayner, we believe, did not hesitate to exalt his mission almost to a sacred one, by declaring that liberty to the down-trodden masses was his object, and that the air must be purified and the State saved by the expulsion of the "Goths and Vandals"—meaning the Democrats—from the places which they held.

The Raynermander of 1846-'7 was based upon the principle that the political complexion of the representation in the House, must be determined by the political majority in the State—that is, as the Whigs had a majority of the popular vote, they were entitled to a majority of the members of Congress. There were other arguments adduced, but that was the main one. "It's a bad rule that won't work both ways." Who has the majority now? Who elected the Governor in August last? What party will have, at the ensuing session, from fourteen to sixteen majority on joint ballot? Will some "true Whig" tell us?

We do not propose now, or hereafter, to discuss the question of Constitutional power involved in this subject. It is sufficient that the Legislature of 1842, *in accordance with the usage and custom of both parties*—long-established and uniformly adhered to—laid off the State into the required number of Congressional Districts; and that the Legislature of 1846, in utter disregard of this usage and custom, changed this arrangement with political views and for political purposes. But there is no doubt as to the Constitutional right of the ensuing Legislature to repeal this Whig act of 1846, and re-establish the act of 1842. *That* is as clear as a sunbeam.

The Correspondent of the "Hornet's Nest" asks us "what the coming Legislature will do in regard to the constitution of the Congressional Districts." We cannot answer the question. We do not know what the Legislature will do on this subject. This is a question to be put to that body, and to be determined by that body. The ensuing Legislature will assemble fresh from the people, and charged by the people, both in the election of a majority of that body and of a Democratic Governor, with several important measures of justice and reform. We can have no doubt that the majority are duly impressed with a sense of their responsibility, and that they are fully informed as to the views of the people and the public expectations. This matter will unquestionably, in our opinion, be considered, and maturely considered by the majority; and our confidence in the majority is such, that we believe they will do whatever is best for the cause of justice, the interests of the State, and the advancement and welfare of the Democratic party.

We shall lay before our readers, in the course of a week or so, some extracts from the newspapers in 1846, embodying the views of both sides on this subject, at the time the Raynermander was passed; and we shall also re-publish, in due time, the unanswerable Speech of Mr. Graves, of Caswell, against the Raynermander, together with extracts from other Speeches delivered at the same session.

HONOR TO FORNEY!

John W. Forney, of the Pennsylvanian, a Democratic paper, holds the following noble sentiments in relation to the Fugitive Slave Law and the present crisis in public affairs:

"We not only stand by this law in its integrity, but we take ground against any alteration of it, unless the more effectually to carry out its provisions. To say that it shall be obeyed, and at the same time to denounce its material points, or to declare that they must be repealed, or amended, is the course of many of those who profess to be alarmed at the movements of the ultra-Abolitionists, in regard to this very important law. We talk no such nonsense. We throw no such tub to the whale. *We are in favor of the law as it now stands!* It may be defective as all laws may be; *but we are opposed to its amendment*, unless the more effectually to enforce that plain provision of the Constitution upon which it is based. We do not under-estimate the clamor which has been raised against it, when we declare that we are not in the least alarmed by it. Such clamor has no terrors for us. We solemnly believe if this law had not been enacted in connection with the recent measures of Compromise, that the present agitation in the South would have toppled our present Union into ruins. The law may be denounced as severe—in some of its provisions it is doubtless severe—but we would rather see that law carried out, in all its integrity, and all its parts, than that a single feature of the Union should be mutilated. It has indeed come to this; and there is no use in mincing matters about it. To repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, is to repeal the Union. To alter it is to alter the Union. To resist it is to destroy the Union. In brief terms, such is the issue presented to us. We are told of the black man's wrongs, and this law is therefore to be defeated. But do not let us forget that the law is founded upon the National Constitution—that it derives its vitality from the Constitution—and that upon its rigid enforcement, the whole fabric of the Constitution depends. To keep the Constitution from peril, is to keep the Union safe. Before this great object, all imaginary matters sink into the ground. We would rather see the blood flow in our gutters to sustain that Constitution, than that it should be given up to a clamor or an intimidation. The American founded this constitution, not for himself, but for the whole white race. It is the instrument of civilization, of freedom, and of christianity. The whole world is interested in its preservation. It never can be subverted without a fearful struggle; it never will be subverted because the blacks raise an alarm against the rigid enforcement of a law carrying out one of its most vital provisions. The public sentiment of the country would not give way to the demand of the white man for the same object—*and it will not surely do so for the black man.* That sentiment goes, as we believe, for the law as it stands; goes for it without repeal or modification: except the more effectually to carry out the provision of the Constitution. Such, at all events, is our determination, and we do not hesitate to avow it."

This talk reminds us of the old-fashioned days of the Republic. Mr. Forney has been true to the Constitutional rights of the South in all this fearful struggle. We honor and applaud him for it.

Forney has never indulged—as all the Northern editors and many of the *Whig* Southern ones have—in reflections upon what are called Southern "ultrasts," and "disunionists." He is too just a man to stand by and see his own section trample upon the rights of another section, and then denounce the assailed and the wronged section as guilty of "disunion" and treason. He has uniformly done the South justice, and his course in this respect ought to make the cheeks of many Southern men tingle with shame.

If you *must* take a paper printed in a free State, take the Pennsylvanian. The Weekly paper is only one dollar a year. Send on a dollar bill of any Bank in the United States, and address Pennsylvanian Office, postage paid, Philadelphia.

BOSTON NULLIFICATION.

Boston Nullification is still in the ascendant. Messrs. Hughes and Knight, of Georgia, who went on to reclaim the Crafts, fugitive slaves, were insulted by the mob, and narrowly escaped with their lives. They were arrested several times and held to bail in $10,000 each time, on an action of slander brought by their own negroes; and the ground of the action was, that they had slandered the Crafts (their own negroes,) in saying they had stolen themselves and their clothes from the State of Georgia!

It is stated by Telegraph, that on Friday last a Constable proceeded to the United States Hotel, Boston, armed with a warrant for the arrest of Hughes and Knight, *on a criminal charge of attempting to kidnap Crafts and his wife*, with orders to take them before the Police Court. But they had left for home.

The Marshal, it is said, can get no one to execute a precept for him under the Fugitive Slave Law; and at this moment the City of Boston, and indeed the whole people of Massachusetts, (with a few noble exceptions,) are openly arrayed against the law and the constituted authorities of the United States. South Carolina *threatened* to nullify—Massachusetts *has* nullified.

What is to be done? We hear the rumor—and we gave it to our readers on Saturday last—that the President would issue his Proclamation against these traitors and fanatics, and that he would execute the law. But the rumor, thus far, is all. It is not certainly known that action has been had on the subject.

Has the President been informed by the Marshal of this condition of things? And if so, why does he hesitate? We shall know his course in a few days. He must either preserve silence on the subject, or act. We hope he will march right up to his duty, and perform it. This is no time for hesitation, equivocation, or evasion. Oh! that Andrew Jackson were *now* President of the United States!

It is stated positively that Kossuth, and the other Hungarian exiles at Koutaya, have received permission to retire from the Ottoman territory, their term of detention having expired, and most of these distinguished individuals will at once proceed to the United States where it appears they intend to settle. The Porte has published a decree permitting all foreigners in their service to resign, no matter what their creed. This measure offers facilities to a number of refugees, who had adopted the Mussulman faith, to return to Christianity. General Bem is mentioned as being foremost in the list.

Mr. Calhoun's Statue, by Powers, which was lost some months ago from a vessel w

MR. WEBSTER'S LETTER.

The following letter from Daniel Webster to the great Union Meeting in New York City, was read amid loud applause:

"FRANKLIN, (N. H.) October 28, 1850.

GENTLEMEN: Nothing in the world but regard for the state of my health prevents me from accepting at once your invitation, and assuring you of my presat the "Union Meeting" at Castle Garden on Wednesday evening next. I rejoice to know that such a meeting is called; I rejoice to know that it will be attended by thousands of intelligent men, lovers of their country, party men doubtless, but abject slaves to no party, and who will not suffer either party clamor or party discipline to dry up within them all the fountains of love and attachment to the constitution of their country. The voice of such a meeting will be heard and respected; it will rebuke disobedience to the laws, actual or threatened; it will tend to check the progress of mad fanaticism; it will call men who are honest, but who have been strangely misled, back to their duty; and it will give countenance and courage to the faithful friends of Union throughout the land.

When the commercial interests of the great metropolis of the country speaks, with united hearts and voices, expressing its conviction of the presence of the great danger, and its determined purpose to meet that danger, to combat with it and overcome it, the example is likely to rouse good men everywhere; and when the country shall be roused, the country will be safe.

I concur, gentlemen, in all the political principles contained in the resolutions, a copy of which has been sent to me; and I stand pledged to support those principles, publicly and privately, now and always, to the full extent of my influence, and by the exertion of every faculty which I possess. The eminent men whom you mention, and with whose names you have done me the honor to associate mine, are well worthy of the praise which you bestow on them. I shall never forget, and I trust the country will never forget, the patriotism, the manliness, the courage manifested by them in an hour of difficulty and of peril.

The peace measures of the last session are: the Texan boundary act, the act for establishing the two Territorial Governments of New Mexico and Utah, the act for the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the fugitive slave law. This last measure, gentlemen, is not such a measure as I had prepared before I left the Senate, and which of course I should have supported if I had remained in the Senate. But it received the sanction of the two Houses of Congress and of the United States. It is the law of the land, and as such is to be respected and obeyed by all good citizens. I have heard no man whose opinion is worth regarding deny its constitutionality, and those who counsel violent resistance to it counsel that which, if it take place, is sure to lead to bloodshed and to the commission of capital offences. It remains to be seen how far the deluded and deluders will go on this career of faction, folly, and crime.

There were honest and well meaning members of Congress who did not see their way clear to support these great and leading measures of the last session. You are quite right in saying that the motives of these gentlemen ought not to be impeached. But the measures have been adopted; they have become laws, constitutionally and legally binding upon us all, and no man is at liberty to oppose them.

No man is at liberty to set up, or affect to set up, his own conscience as above the law, in a matter which respects the rights of others, and the obligations, civil, social, and political, due to others from him. Such a pretence saps the foundation of all government and is, of itself, a perfect absurdity; and while all are bound to yield obedience to the laws, wise and well-disposed citizens will forbear from renewing past agitation, and rekindling the flames of useless and dangerous controversy.

If we would continue one people, we must acquiesce in the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed; and he who does not mean to do that means to disturb the public peace, and do what he can to overturn the Government.

Gentlemen, I am led to the adoption of your last resolution in an especial and emphatic manner, by every dictate of my understanding, and I embrace it with full purpose of heart and mind. Its sentiment is my sentiment. With you, I declare that I "range myself under the banner of that party whose principles and practice are most calculated to uphold the Constitution and to perpetuate our glorious Union."

Gentlemen, I am here to recruit my health, enfeebled as it has been by ten months of excessive labor and indescribable anxiety. The air of these my native hills renews my strength and my spirits. I feel its invigorating influence while I am writing these few lines; and I shall return shortly to my post to discharge its duties as well as I can, and resolved in all events, that, so far as depends upon me, our Union shall pass through this fiery trial without the smell of smoke upon its garments.

I am, gentlemen, with very sincere regard,
Your obliged fellow-citizen, and obed't serv't.
DANIEL WEBSTER.

To Messrs. F. S. LATHROP, GERARD HALLOCK, CHAS. G. CARLETON, P. S. DUBYEE, Committee, New York."

It must be cause of regret among Southern men generally, without respect to party, that this letter from the "great expounder" should have been marred by the manner in which allusion is made in it to the Fugitive Slave Law. Mr. Webster says: "This last measure, gentlemen, is not such a measure as I had prepared before I left the Senate, and which, of course, *I should have supported* if I had remained in the Senate." Mr. Webster would, in all probability, have voted for the present law, if he had remained in the Senate; but it is known, and he alludes to the fact, that shortly before he left that body he had laid upon its table a bill of his own on the subject, prepared during the month of February, 1850. *That bill gave to escaped slaves, in so many words, trial by jury in the free States!* And that is the bill which Mr. Webster says he would have supported, if he had remained in the Senate. This fact is but another evidence of the strength of the anti-Slavery and aggressive feeling of the North.

Mr. Webster, it seems to us, might have omitted all allusion to this bill of his; and we cannot see that there was any reason why he should have pursued a different course.

UNION MEETING AT THE NORTH.

It is stated that a call for a Union Meeting, similar to that held in New York City, is circulating in Philadelphia. It is expected to be held soon, and will speak in thunder-tones the sentiments of Philadelphians against the fanatics and their accursed leaders.

A large Union Meeting was also called at Geneva, New York, on Saturday last. Senator Dickinson and others were expected to address it. The destiny, of the Union is now in the hands of the Northern people. They may save or destroy it. Their decision must be rendered soon. Fanaticism, like time and tide, "waits for no man."

The Turkish Ambassador, Amin Bey, has been receiving the hospitalities of the citizens of Massachusetts during the last few weeks and exmining the various factories at Lowell, the celebrated Quincy granite quarries, the hospitals, prisons, poor-houses, and all other institutions of note, and has expressed himself highly delighted with the admirable management of all. He spent three days at the hospitable mansion of the Hon. Daniel Webster, at Marshfield.

The Charleston Mercury states that a quantity of castor oil, manufactured from seed grown in the vicinity of that city, has been shipped to Baltimore. The article, which is represented as being of a superior quality, was prepared by Mr. C. Alfs, who has gone extensively into the business. The seed from which the shipment under notice was made yielded thirty bushels to the acre, and sold at two dollars per bushel. The Mercury thinks that quite a lucrative business, both to the planter and manufacturer, will spring up in this new article of export.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

It will be seen by the subjoined correspondence, says the Elizabeth City Pioneer, that the Democracy of Gates have tendered to Gov. Reid the compliment of a public dinner for his "perseverance, energy and untiring devotion to the great principles" of the Democratic party, and which contributed so much to the brilliant victory achieved by that party in August last. Gov. R., though compelled to decline the honor, replies in a handsome letter, which breathes the true spirit.

GATESVILLE, (N. C.) Sept. 6, 1850.

Dear Sir:—The recent political battle so gloriously achieved by the Democratic Republican party of the old "North State" in the election of their nominee for Governor, and a handsome majority on joint ballot in the next Legislature, calls forth our warmest praise to those who, amid impending storms and tempests and surrounded by a destructive enemy, bore the toil, labor and fatigue of the day. And as your perseverence, energy, and untiring devotion to the great principles long and zealously contended for by the Democratic Republican party, assisted greatly in producing the victory above mentioned, we offer you our sincere thanks for the noble stand you occupied in favor of Free Suffrage; your able and satisfactory vindication of the justice and equality of the principle being conceded by patriots and philanthropists to be in unison with the spirit of the times and the genius of our institutions.

A large portion of the people of this county, being desirous of manifesting their respect for you and their joy and pride at your election to the high and responsible office of Chief Magistrate of our State, have appealed to us to inform you of their wish to tender you a public dinner, to be given at Gatesville, in October next, on such a day as may suit your convenience, which we hope you will designate in your reply.

Hoping it will be convenient for you to visit us and partake of the hospitality of our county, thus tendered to you, we beg leave to subscribe ourselves

Your friends,
And obedient servants,

W. Stallings,	Ro. H. Ballard,
R. Gatling,	Wm. G. Daughtry,
Jno. Willey,	Wm. W. Cowper,
C. R. Ballard,	Thos. G. Vaughan,
H. C. Willey,	Jas. K. Costen,
Wm. W. Hall,	R. H. McIntosh,
Wm. H. Harrell,	Ro. B. Parker,
Thos. P. Cherry,	Sam'l J. Lowther.

To Hon. DAVID S. REID, Wentworth, North Carolina.

REIDSVILLE, (N. C.) Oct. 5, 1850.

Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 6th ultimo, inviting me on behalf of a large portion of the people of Gates county to partake of a public dinner, at such time during the present month as may suit my convenience, was mis-sent, and did not reach me till to-day.

My arrangements are such that I have been under the necessity to decline similar invitations from my friends in other portions of the State, and for the same reason I am reluctantly compelled to forego the pleasure of partaking of the hospitality tendered by my fellow-citizens of Gates. My regret on this account is enhanced, from the fact that the names to your letter call to mind scenes and associations of "by gone days" upon which my memory delights to linger. I trust, however, that on some other occasion I may have the pleasure of meeting my friends in your county.

It is to the purity and patriotism of the people we are indebted for the late political triumph. For the part I have acted I have the satisfaction to know that I was prompted by considerations of public duty; and for the repeated marks of confidence and consideration bestowed upon me by my fellow-citizens throughout the State, I feel most profoundly grateful.

Identified, as I am, with North Carolina, and honored by her as I have been, I can but feel the deepest interest in her progress and destiny; that she may pursue such a course of policy as may advance the welfare and happiness of the people, is my most ardent desire. With my best wishes,

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
DAVID S. REID.

To Messrs. W. Stallings, and others.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW. The papers, North and South, are filled with the momentous bearings of this question. It seems to swallow up all other considerations—for upon its perservation, we candidly believe, depends the existence of the Union. The extreme Eastern horizon is dark enough. Indeed, we should not be surprised to hear the human blood has crimsoned the streets of Boston. The villainous, detestable fanatics seem bent on bringing down upon their lawless heads, the indignation of an insulted people, the strong arm of the civil and the military power itself. If the President and the Federal officers do their duty, this law will be executed, "at all hazards, and to the last extremity." Threatening as that view may be, we are pleased to see a few brighter streaks in other parts of the horizon. The glorious Union meeting in New York, with its tens of thousands of patriotic spirits clustered around the country's altar, speaks out thunder-tones of rebuke to miserable fanatics. We trust that the patriotic strain will be caught up and run like fire over the whole North, blasting the traitors, and lighting up the torches of the Constitution and the Union. If this meeting falls dead, the Union itself will be gone forever. *Rich. Enq.*

A REVERSE OF FORTUNE. The Milwaukee Advertiser, furnishes a remarkable instance of the changes which sometimes occur in a man's lifetime. Congress, at its late session created a new office in the Attorney General's bureau—that of "Copying Clerk," with a salary of $2000, which has been given by Crittenden to Ex-Chancellor George M. Bibb, formerly a Senator of the U. S. from Kentucky, and for a short time Secretary of the Treasury under President Tyler.

How strange are the vicisitudes of life and the vascillations of fortune. Mr. Crittenden was a law student in the office of Judge Bibb, at a time when the latter had acquired high professional and political distinction. Judge Bibb now, having served with eminent credit in many of the highest offices of the state and nation, at an age, if we are not mistaken, above four score, finds himself in the humble office of clerk to his former pupil.

GETTING INSURED. The Troy *Post* relates a "good joke" of Jacob Barker, the Quaker, who, hearing the loss of one of his vessels which he had omitted to get insured, wrote to a broker, with whom he had spoken on the subject, as follows:

"Dear friend: If thee has not filled up the policy which I bespoke on Saturday, thee need not, as I have heard from the vessel."

The broker, in fact had not filled up the policy, but presuming from the tenor of Jacob's note, that the vessel was safe, and tempted by what seemed a good chance to clutch his per centage without risk, he filled it up forthwith and sent it to Jacob, with the assurance that it had been made already for him on Saturday. On monday morning, the first thing that met his eyes on opening his newspaper, was the loss of Jacob's vessel, which he had so wickedly insured on Sunday. Then also he discovered the cunning ambiguity of Jacob's note, "he had heard from the vessel!"

A BEAUTIFUL FLOWER. A friend presented us a day or two since with a curiosity in the shape of a flower which we think is one of the greatest wonders of the floral kingdom we have ever seen. It is about the size of a walnut, perfectly white, with five leaves, resembling very much indeed the wax plant. Upon the blooming of the flower, in the cup formed by the leaves is the exact image of a dove, lying upon its back, with its wings extended. The peak of the bill, and the eyes are plainly to be seen, and a small leaf, before the flower arrives at maturity, forms the outspread tail. This leaf can be raised or shut down by the fingers without breaking or apparently injuring it—until the flower reaches its full bloom when it drops off. We regret our inability to give a technical description of this curiosity at this time, but hope to do so shortly, as one has been promised us by a person every way qualified to write it. *Panama Star.*

SEVERE SNOW-STORM. On Sunday week last the snow at Utica and Batavia, New York, was about a foot deep. The railroad cars were detained by the storm.

A Public Dinner has been tendered to and accepted by Hon. William S. Ashe, by the citizens of Wilmington.

Telegraphed for the Standard.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 5th, 1850.

THE Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun (Ion) states that President Fillmore has issued orders for the immediate concentration of troops at Boston, for the purpose, if necessary, of sustaining and enforcing the Fugitive Slave Law.

NEW YORK, November 4th, 1850.

THE MARKETS. Cotton quiet. Sales of 300 bales of Fair upland at 14¼ cents. Rice quiet at 3¾. Flour, grain, and other things unchanged.

[From our Northern Exchanges, by Telegraph.]

BOSTON, October 31.

BANK ROBBERY. The Village Bank of Danvers, Massachusetts, was broken into last night. The watchman fired upon the burglars and shot one of them dead, who proved to be John C. Page, brother-in-law of the cashier of the bank. Page's father resided next door to the bank, and, on hearing the report, ran out to ascertain the cause, and was first apprised of the son's evil attempt and fatal consequences by stumbling over his dead body. The watchman's name was Aaron Bateman. The three companions of deceased were supposed to be regular rogues, who had led him on. The fact of the directors having had some intimation of a premeditated robbery, led to the placing a watchman on guard unknown to any but themselves.

BOSTON, October 30, 1850.

SEARCH FOR SLAVEOWNERS. Theodore Parker and other members of the committee of safety went through some of the rooms of the United States Hotel, in search of persons supposed to be in pursuit of slaves. They were soon told, however by the proprietor, that such conduct would [not be allowed in the House, and were very politely invited to suspend operations and attend to their own business. They left in a few minutes.

George Thompson, the abolitionist lecturer, who created so much excitement here in 1835, has arrived in the Steamer Canada.

The fanatics are to give him a grand reception at Fanueil Hall.

BOSTON, Oct. 31.

A constable proceeded to the United States Hotel this forenoon armed with a warrant for the arrest of Hughes and Knight, on a criminal charge of attempting to kidnap Crafts and his wife, with orders to take him before the police court. The keeper of the hotel assured the officer that they left for home yesterday afternoon.

CINCINNATI, October 30.

THE COTTON CROP, &c. There was a severe frost at Natchez on Friday night, destroying the Cotton crop and doing material injury to vegetation generally. The ground in the vicinity of Natchez, under the hill, continued to give way, and it was supposed that throe houses above the steamboat landing would be carried away during the night.

The weather here is clear and frosty.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 31.

Messrs. Hughes and Knight, the persons who created so much excitement at Boston, by attempting to recapture fugitive slaves, passed through here to-day, on their way to New York. They left without their slaves.

CLEAVELAND, Oct. 29.

A large meeting has been held here, to express its disapprobation of the Fugitive Slave law. A number of speeches, condemning it in the strongest ternis, and pronouncing it unconstitutional, were made, and resolutions adopted to that effect.

MONTREAL, October 31—P. M.

It is estimated that not less than one thousand fugitive slaves have arrived in Canada since the commencement of the agitation. The sympathy shown them formerly has nearly died away. Most of them are suffering for the necessaries of life.

THE FLYING MACHINE. Captain Taggart's machine went up yesterday from the Thatched Cottage in Jersey City, but the Captain did not go with it. Qwing to some mismanagement in starting, the machine took a wrong course, and was soused in the canal, from which it was extricated with some difficulty. While drawing it back to the place of starting the rope broke, and the balloon darted off into space, leaving its owner behind. It passed over the city, changing its direction several times, the wheels turning in the air, which led to the general belief that the æronaut was with it and directing its course. Capt. Taggart will immediately commence the building of another apparatus. *N. Y. Tribune, 31st ult.*

A MAMMOTH SHIP. One of the most enterprising ship-owning firms in New York, Messrs. Griswold, have just entered into contract for the construction of an immense clipper ship, *two hundred and thirty* feet in length, with forty-two breadth of beam, and twenty-five and half feet depth of hold. She is to be completed in about six months, and will run from New York to Canton, via California, and thence home, completing the circuit of the globe with each trip. She will measure near *twenty six hundred tons.*

FAMILY OF PATRICK HENRY. The distinguished Virginian orator, Patrick Henry, had five sisters. Jane Meredith, Anne Christian, Lucy Wood, Susan Madison and Betsy Russell. The last mentioned lady was the grandmother of the Hon. W. C. Preston, President of the South Carolina College.

William Henry was his only full brother.

Patrick Henry's mother was Sarah Winston. His father was John Henry of Aberdeen, Scotland. John Henry's mother was Jane Robertson, sister to Dr. William Robertson, the Historian.

BENTON'S CHANCES FOR THE PRESIDENCY. A correspondent of the St. Louis Union has deluded himself with the idea that Col. Benton will receive 159 out of 295 electoral votes. He claims for the Colonel, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and the slave States of Missouri, Texas, Arkansas, and several other States. The writer must be a person of sanguine temperament and considerable imagination.

OLD HICKORY. In the difficulty with France, the French Ambassador at Washington, hoping to frighten General Jaskcon, asked of him, when he demanded his passports, "What shall I tell the King of the French, Monsieur President?"

"Tell your master, the King, that Andrew Jackson says he must pay or fight!"

There was no misunderstanding such diplomacy and the money was soon after forthcoming.

Telegraphic Despatch, from the mayor of Columbus, Mississippi, October 30:

"*Killing frost last night.*"
"E. ABBOT."

A friend of ours bought, yesterday, fifty thousand dollars' worth of cotton on the strength of the above item, which was telegraphed to Halifax, yesterday afternoon, in time to go out by the steamer.
N. Y. Mirror, 31st ult.

The Boston Journal, notes a rumor that Col. Bliss is engaged in preparing a history of the campaigns of Gen Taylor, all of which he witnessed, and most of which he was consulted about. Such a work would be a most valuable addition to our standard literature

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BRAZIL, according to recent accounts, has again been *going through the motion* of abolishing the slave trade. This the Brizilians have been pretending to do for some years, but some how, or some how else, a cargo of slaves always brings a good price there!

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE. We see it stated that Miss Catherine Lawrence, second daughter of Abbot Lawrence, American Minister at the Court of St. James, is about to be married to the Marquis of Grafton, the eldest son of the Duke of Rutland.

Gen. Cass is a life member of the American Foreign Bible Society, having been appointed through the instrumentality of the Babtist Convention in Michigan.

Since the first of January, 1849, 1383 vessels have sailed from the Atlantic ports for California. Of these, 126 sailed from Baltimore.

American Peaches taken to Havana in ice, from Boston, sold for 12½ cents apiece.

Corporation Proceedings.

RALEIGH, Nov. 1, 1850.

This evening the Intendant and Commissioners met in regular meeting agreeably to appointment. Present, Wm. D. Haywood, Int., Jno. Primrose, Eld. Smith, S. Burns, E. B. Freeman and S. W. Whiting Commissioners.

On recommendation of Wm Thompson and W. W. Holden, Tax Assesors, the valuation of W. Andrew's house was reduced $200.

The following Report was received from Mr. Hayes: *To the Commissioners of the City of Raleigh:* The undersigned makes the following Report as Weighmaster of the City of Raleigh:

There have been during the quarter ending the first Friday in October, 147 loads of Provender weighed, amounting to $26 05
Half the amount aforesaid is due the city, 13 02½

Respectfully submitted,
H. B. HAYES, W. M.

On motion, W. W. Holden's account of $20 50, for Printing, was allowed.

On motion of Mr. Fentress, the tax on Circus Companies was reduced from $25 to $15.

The Intendant laid before the Board the following petitions praying for license to retail spirituous liquors:

The petition of Calvin B. Davis, recommended by Eli Ferrell, J. M. Mangum, Ezra Gill, M. Thompson, W. S. Thompson, James Hall, Jno. C. Moore. *Rejected.*

The petition of Terrell Gill, recommended by James M. Mangum, M. Thompson, Richard Smith, Willis S. Thompson, L. A. Rand, N. G. Rand, Willie Pope, W. H. Putney. *Rejected.*

The petition of Henry Castleberry, recommended by W. J. Clements, W. H. H. Tucker, A. B. Stith, Richard Smith. *Rejected.*

The petition of Jordan Womble, recommrnded by J. G. M. Buffaloe and Willis Scott. *Rejected.*

The petition of Alex. J. Lawrence, recommended by Geo W. Haywood, S. W. Rogers, Henry Kiem. *Passed.*

The petition of Lynn Adams, recommended by W. H. High, and James T. Marriott. *Rejected.*

The petition of William R. Pepper, recommended by R. W. Haywood, H. D. Coley, C. B. Root, W. H. H. Tucker, Chas. E. Johnson, W. R. Scott, Geo. W. Haywood, S. H. Rogers, Chas. C. Raboteau, Perrin Busbee. *Rejected.*

On the petitions of Messrs. Womble, Adams, and Pepper, the vote was as follows: *Ayes*, Messrs. Freeman, Fentress, and Whiting; *Noes*, Messrs. Smith, Burns and Primrose—the Intendant not being allowed to vote.

Mr. Freeman moved that the Intendant be allowed to give the casting vote. Lost, by the following vote: *Ayes*, Freeman, Whiting and Fentress; *Noes*, Smith, Burns and Primrose.

Mr. Freeman moved to reconsider the vote on the petitions of Messrs. Gill, Davis and Castlebury. Lost.

On motion, Mr. Whiting was appointed to draft a bill to amend the City Charter.

On motion of Mr. Freeman the old Guard was retained.

On motion of Mr. Fentress the Board adjourned.

B. B. SMITH, *Clerk.*

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 2. Bacon 9 cents, and scarce; Cotton going at 12 to 12¾ cents, and in demand; corn 65 to 70 cents; flour $6 25 to $6 75; lard 9 cents; whiskey 35 to 40 cents; manufactured tobacco 16 to 20 cents per pound. Trade brisk and fair.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 2. The Cotton Market without change, with a good demand and full prices. Sales of 1700 bales at 12¾ to 13¼ cents.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 1. Sales of 850 bales of Cotton this day, at 12¾ to 13¼. Market steady.

PETERSBURG, November 1. Tobacco selling at from $8 50 to $20, according to quality, with an active market; cotton, prime quality, 13 cents; wheat from $1 to $1 10 cents; corn 62 cents; bacon, hog round, from 7½ to 7½ cents; flour, $4 75 to $7 50.

WILMINGTON, October 31. Bacon continues plenty, and sales dull at from 6 to 7 cents; corn 68 to 75 cents per bushel; flour, Northern, $6 50 to $8; lime 75 cents per cask; molasses 21 to 22 cents, and light stock. Ground peas ("goobers") arriving freely, and quick sales at from $1 12½ to $1 30 per bushel. The Journal says of Naval Stores: Sales of Turpentine for the week ending to-day, have reached about 2272 bbls., mostly at a decline of 10 cents per bbl. for soft, and in one instance at a decline of 15c. per bbl. To-day there seems to be rather more animation with buyers, and we hear of a small sale at $2 20 per bbl. for soft, and $1 20. for the hard article. This however was for a choice lot, per boat. We quote for sales during the week, soft 2 10, 2 15 a $2 20, and hard at 1 20, a $1 25, and correct our figures to tally with last sales, soft 2 15 a $2 20, and hard at $1 25—closing at $2 20 for soft, and $1 25 for hard. *Rosin.*—Sales light. 90 a 95 cents per bbl. for No. 3—$1 is asked, but no sales at this price. *Spirits Turpentine.*—We learn that a small sale of this article (country made) has been effected at 25c. per gallon; 25½ since offered and 26 asked—no sales. *Tar* arrives very slowly. Last sales at $1 50 per bbl.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 1. The Cotton Market dull today, two thousand five hundred bales sold—good middling 13½ cents.

Arrivals at Lawrence's Hotel.

Nov. 1. Atkin Ward, Harrison co., Texas; John D. Powell, Wake Forest; Benj. J. King, Louisburg; Wm. H. Holt, Alamance; Wm. F. Strayhorn, Hillsboro';

Nov. 2. Weldon E. Person and James P. Burge, Franklin; Washington Branch, Louisburg; Dr. John McEntire, Rutherford; Jas. Pace, Petersburg, Va.

Nov. 3. G. W. Foushee, J. Cheek, and R. Street, Moore; Roren-stae-Senserahors, Salk-ote-ron-iahere, and Soselhen-tawntike, Onondaigua, N. Y.; S. R. Browning, Guilford; O. L. Poe and John Dennis, Pittsboro'.

Arrivals at Yarbrough's House.

Nov. 1st. J. H. Shields, Tennessee; J. T. Williams, Miss Williams, Warren; C. C. Sherrad, Texas; W. L. DeRossett, Boston.

Nov. 2d. Miss Hall, Miss Watkins, Miss Howerton, Halitax, Va; Miss J. White, Miss L White, Miss T. White, Warrenton; Maj. A. Bledsoe, Wake.

Nov. 3rd. C. J. Cowles, Elksville; J. Cowles, Hamptonsville, T. G. Wilson, John Vitmer, S. Polk, Philadelphia; W. J. Glenn, Richmond; M. V. Jones, Fayetteville; Mr. Bond, Bertie; Charles Palmer, Graham.

Nov. 4th. Dr. Brantley, Busbees; J. S. Moore, New Hanover; M. Carter Petersburg; T. R. Colvin, New Hanover.

MARRIED,

In Caswell County, on the 22d ultimo, by the Rev. J. H. Pickard, Mr. W. H. Alexander, of Lincolnton, to Miss Mary R., daughter of Dr. Geo. Robertson of Caswell.

In Rowan county, on the 16th ult, by Rev. Samuel Rothrock, Mr. Augustus Greber, to Miss Margaret A. Misenheimer.

In Cumberland county, Mr. Duncan Henderson to Miss Margaret Arnett. Also, Mr. John A. Arnett to Miss Emily Messer. Also, on the 15th ult., Mr. Thos. Williams to Miss Ann Eliza Chapman.

DIED,

At his residence in Edgecombe, on Monday the 28th ult., Col. Harman Ward. In the morning he was well, and before mid-day a corpse, verifying the solemn adage, "In the midst of life, we are in death."

In Pittsborough, on 27th ult., Edward, youngest son of the Hon. Abram Rencher, aged 7 months.

We are requested to announce Mr. **Patrick McGowan** as a candidate for re-election to the office of Doorkeeper to the Senate of the ensuing Legislature.
November 5, 1850. 2—ts.

Young Ladies' Institute.

THE Rev. Professor Morgan has established at Salisbury, North Carolina, A YOUNG LADIES INSTITUTE, a Model School, of the highest grade. The success of this system in Edgeworth during five years, is known to most competent judges in Virginia, North and South Carolina. It is believed that no similar institution has made such ample provision for the comfort and success of Young Ladies, at such moderate expense to the pupil. The year will close in June. All information will be sent to applicants.
November 1, 1850. 2—5t

North Carolina Music Store.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this city, in December next, a *MUSIC STORE*, where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music and Musical instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, November 2, 1850. 2—1y.

The "Bugg" also at Home Again!

I HAVE just returned the *second* time from Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, having spent nearly all of August and September in said cities, getting up our CLOTHING, every article of which *was cut by myself*, and *made up under my own* inspection; and I presume there is no one in North Carolina now, who would be verdant enough to question my capacity after the eloquent tribute paid to my "artistic skill" in our last Superior Court, by Judge, Counsel on both sides, witnesses and Jurors. I refer to the case of "Biggs *vs* Oliver"—action for damages, in which I had to pay $250, in consequence of my extended reputation.

Come in, if you please, and assist me in paying off the judgment by buying our Goods. Who is there, in North Carolina, who has not heard of the Hon. George E Badger, the Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., and "Bug" Oliver? Why "their fame is no more to be hemmed in by State lines than their talents are to be circumscribed within the same narrow limits."

We are connected, as all our customers know—and if they don't know it, they may—with no Northern House—*but are Tailors ourselves*—buy our own goods, and import quite as many of what we purchase in proportion to our business, as any House in this State or out of it. There is no Establishment here or elsewhere that possesses any advantages over us. We buy where everbody else buys, and we think we understand our business and buy as cheaply. We say our CLOTHING is equal to any ever offered for sale in North Carolina, and, we think superior, being judges ourselves of clothing. Of that though, we will leave the public to decide, when they examine for themselves. One thing is certain—without intending to reflect upon any one—we will sell our clothing *cheaper* than the same articles can be bought for in any of the Northern cities; and as cheap as any body that comes here, who does not steal his clothing ready made.

Our stock embraces Drab, Black, Blue, Green, Gray, and other OVERCOATS from $6 to $20 and upwards. CLOAKS, full circle, $18 and upwards. Frock, dress, and sack COATS from $7 to $12 and upwards. PANTALOONS, all colors and prices, from $4 to $8—VESTS, all kinds and all sizes, at all prices from $1 25 to $5. In fact, every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Union.

We are North Carolinians. We are permanently located here, and it we sell as cheap as others, why not give us the preference? If we do not sell as good goods at as small a price, we will not ask your patronage.

Call! call! call! before your purchase, at
OLIVER & PROCTER'S,
No. 1.
R. R. R.
Fayetteville Street.

November 5th, 1850 2—
Register copy.

See R. R. R.*

To the citizens of North Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from $35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 2—1t.

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

Soldiers' Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and despatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be post paid.

The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions to widows of soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary war, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received: Thomas Clark, Alexander Martin, James Martin, James Moore, James Hogan, William Davis, John White, and Joshua Boman.

He can also furnish a copy of the roll of the officers and soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June, 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service, also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the collection of their claims. Every agent should have a copy. Cost, only $10 each county.

J. H. KIRKHAM.
Raleigh, Nov. 1, 1850. 2—tf

READY MADE CLOTHING,
At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any other City.

A. B. STITH & CO.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—w tf.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

A Desirable Residence for Sale.

THE Executrix of the late Louis D. Henry, offers for sale his late Residence, near the City of Raleigh. The Dwelling-House is a large and commodious one, and remarkably well built, with all out houses complete. It has about 15 or 17 acres of land attached, under the highest cultivation. The premises being out of the limits of the Corporation is not subject to the City Tax, and still the situation is convenient, and within fifty yards of the Governor's Mansion, in an exeellent neighborhood.

The terms of sale would be liberal.

D. K. McRAE.
Raleigh, July 15, 1850. 822—tf.

COTTON YARN AND SEINE TWINE.

MADE BY NEW MACHINERY

BATTLE AND COMPANY,
Rocky Mount, Nash County, North Carolina.

ARE now manufacturing of excellent quality, *Cotton Yarn* and *Seine Twine*, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.

Their Machinery is New, and they feel no hesitation in WARRANTING their manufactures to give satisfaction. Merchants within 50 miles of Rocky Mount, ordering not less than 500 lbs. shall have Yarns delivered to them free of additional expense.

Rocky Mount, Nash Co. N. C. }
March 3d, 1850. } 801—1y.

Robinson's Shoes.

CONSISTING of Ladie's Kid Walking,
Do. do. Slippers,
Do. white do.
Do. Satin, do.
Misses Bootees,
Misses and Children's Black and Bronze Bootees,

Just received by R. TUCKER, & SON.
Aug. 26, 1850. 885—

Steam Saw Mill!

I beg leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M.

T. H. SNOW.
Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

Blank Warrants

FOR Sale at the Standard office, printed on fine white paper. Also, Deeds for Land. Job Printing of all sorts executed with neatness and despatch and on all forms.

May 1st, 1850. 806—

PECAN NUTS—A small lot received this day, for sale by SAML. H. MARKS.
Petersburg, Nov. 1, 1850. 1—

NEW AND CHEAP
FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS,

For the Fall and Winter Trade, 1850.

THE Subscriber having just received from New York and Philadelphia, an elegant and extensive supply of *STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS*, embracing every variety of Style and Fashion for the Season, would respectfully invite his friends and customers, and the public at large, to an early examination of the same, being fully persuaded they cannot fail to admire and be won by their superior *Richness and Beauty, and still more delighted with the good bargains he intends to give them.*

The assortment comprises, in part, the following viz:

Super Black Gros-de Rhine Silks,
Chameleon Satin D'chine do.
Plaid and Figured Changeable do.
Lupins finest French Merinos,
Plain and Embroidered Cashmeres and Delaines.
Silk Poplins, and Mohair Lustres,
Chameleon Lyonese Cloth,
Super Black Merino Cashmere and Alpacca.
Plain, Polka, and Chine Delaines,
Hungarian and Jenny Lind Cloths, (for Dresses,)
Blue, Brown, Green and Mode colored Satin striped Delaines.
Changeable Thibet, and Cherry color'd Parammatta Cloths,
New Style Calicoes and Ginghams,
Irish Linen, and Cotton Shirting,
Rich Velvet Trimming, and Silk Braids and Laces,
Insertings and Edgings,
Beautiful Bonnet, Belt, and Neck Ribands,
Fine Kid and Silk Gloves, and Mits,

Together with many other desirable articles, among which are

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings,
Sattinets, Tweeds Cloth and Kentucky Jeans,
Fine Moleskin and Fur Hats,
Fur and Cloth Caps,
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,
Ladies Walking Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Jenny Lind and Leghorn Bonnets,
Kersey's, Linsey's, and Blankets,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.

T. A. MITCHELL.
Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 840—tf

BRILLIANT LOTTERIES.
FOR NOVEMBER, 1850.

J. W. MAURY, & Co. Managers.

35,000!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY.
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No 128, for 1850.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, November 16, 1850.

66 Number of Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	Prize of	- - - -	$35,000
1	do.	- - - -	12,000
1	do.	- - - -	6,000
1	do.	- - - -	3,000
1	do.	- - - -	2,400
10	do.	- - - -	1,000
10	do.

FIRE. FIRE, FIRE.

Home Manufactory.

MUCH has been said in Congress, by Southern members, about the rights of the South. This community and surrounding country now have an opportunity of patronizing their own merchants and those who make up gentlemen's wearing apparel, by calling at the Proprietor's new Establishment, opposite the City market, and formerly the Post office.

The Proprietor, having made the SCIENCE of cutting Gentlemen's fashionable clothing his study, in the most fashionable Cities, for many years, is now prepared to give satisfaction to all who may want their clothing made. Gentlemen furnishing cloth and trimmings, will thus give employment to many in the City of Raleigh.

Those who only wish their garments cut shall have them warranted to fit, and at moderate prices. Gentlemen's garments altered and repaired at the shortest notice.

The New York and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter just received.

Wanted immediately, two first rate Coat-Makers, to whom employment will be given and the highest wages.

Raleigh, Oct. 22, 1850. 838—t20Nov.

FALL TRADE.

PETERSBURG, September 20, 1850.

Samuel H. Marks,

WOULD respectfully inform his numerous friends and customers that he is now receiving per sundry Steamers and Packets from the Northern cities his usual large and varied assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, FANCY ARTICLES, Cigars, &c., which added to his stock before on hand, and the regular weekly supply of fresh Foreign and domestic FRUITS. renders his assortment particularly worthy the attention of country dealers.

In the line of CIGARS he flatters himself that he can present a larger stock and finer assortment, and at lower rates, than any other house in the trade.

Petersburg Sept. 25th, 1850. 834-tf.

Hardware and Cutlery, &c.

COLLINS & Co's Axes, Handsaws, Files, Augers Chisels
Hammers, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives.
One Set Balance Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pieces.
Balance Handled Carvers and Forks, and Steels.
Brass and Fancy Cast And-irons.
Brass Headed Iron Shovels and Tongs
Spades and Shovels, Trace Chains, and Halter chains.
Cotton and Wool Cards, No. 6, 8, 9 and 10.
Toilet and Swing Looking Glasses.
Superior English Mustard, sup. carb soda, cloves, mace, Nutmegs.
Spanish Indigo, copperas, Fresh and salt snuff, powder, shot, and lead.
Turpentine and toilet soap, starch, shoe thread and Bed Cords.
Prime green and black Tea.
Nails and brads, cast german and blister steel,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 30th, 1850. 839—

Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.

AT No. 9, FAYETTEVILLE ST.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimeres.
Fancy Cassimeres, a general assortment.
Good and Common Vestings.
Black Satin do
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass.
Bed Blankets, various sizes.
White and Black Cotton Wadding.
Gentlemen's Marino Shirts and Half Hose.

For Sale low by
J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 28th Oct., 1850. 839—tf.

For Sale.

CARPETING, Tufted Hearth Rugs and Carpet Binding,
75 Negro Blankets, Negro Kirsy, Marlboro Stripes,
100 ps. Dark and Light Prints, Doh'ys and Napkins,
Sup. Table and Towelling Diaper, Bird's eye Diaper,
With a general assortment of Crockery and Glass ware —among them,
White Granite Dinner and Tea ware, Ewers and Basins,
White China Tea Setts, and Cups and Saucers,
Cut and Moulded Goblets, Tumblers and Wine Glasses,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville street,

Raleigh Oct. 28, 1850. 839—

SOAPS SOAPS!

I HAVE just received a splendid stock of American, French, and English Soaps, consisting in part as follows:
6 doz. Low's old Brown Windsor,
6 " Large Omnibus Brown,
6 " Palmyrene, (a new variety,)
1 box Barber's Soap,
21 " Hotel Soap,
4 doz. Assorted, Rose, Almond, Portrait, Imitation Fruit, Poncine, Spring Flowers, Honey, Jinney Lind, Wash Balls, Military, and Almond Soap.
6 doz. Creams, and Olophane, assorted,
All of the best quality, and for sale low, by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Robinson & Co's Shoes.

JUST Received
Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes,
do and do Ladies Slippers,
Misses and Children's Bootees,
Ladies Bootees,
White Kid Slippers.

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2d. 835—

Just Received,

150 Pair Men and Boys Heavy Brogans,
Men and Boys Kip Shoetees,
Woman's Leather Shoes and Bootees,
ALSO,
Men and Boys Wool Hats,
Dundee and Hemp Bagging,
Bale Rope and Twine.

For Sale by
J. BROWN.

October 2, 1850. 835—

Extra Black Moleskin Hats.

FASHION for September, 1850.
Fur Hats, a General Assortment,
Men and Boys Cloth Caps,
Just Received and for Sale by

J. BROWN.
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Hats and Caps.

A MOLESKIN, Beaver, Otter, California, Angelia Plush, and Fur Hats, Gents, Boys, and Childrens Sup Cloth, Prince De Joinville Fine Military, and Jenny Lind Caps, just received and for sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Sept. 21st, 1850. 834—

Negro Shoes.

I HAVE a large lot of heavy Negro Brogans, which I will sellon as good terms as any other person in the City. Call and see before you buy elsewhere.

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Calf Skins, Lining, &c.

O. L. BURCH, keeps constantly on hand, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c., &c.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS,

JUST Received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

Scotch Snuff and Tobacco

THOSE who are fond of a *nice dip* or good *chew* of the weed, will find a superb article of Snuff and Tobacco, at Pescud's Drug Store.

Raleigh, August 7 th, 1850. 827—

Perfumed Matches.

OF Superior quality, just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO,
English and American Mustard in qt. Bottles and qt. tin cans, of best quality and very cheap.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, September 30, 1850. 835—

GLASS JARS,—30 dozen assorted low priced Jars for Preserves and Confectioners use, for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Aug. 27, 1850. 830—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store,

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies; Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store.

They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*
and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

FOR SALE.

ONE of the most desirable residences in the County of Wake, within one mile of Raleigh, with all the advantages of the City and the quiet of the country, convenient to the Churches, Schools, and society of the Capital. The DWELLING HOUSE is large and very convenient, with 8 rooms above and dining room and pantries in basement.

The House is in fine order, newly painted, handsome grove of 4 or 5 acres in front, besides a good kitchen, Rock Spring House, and two or three never-failing Springs in ten steps of the House. There are large negro Houses, with good brick chimneys, two Smoke-houses, two Carriage-houses, two Cribs, a three-story Granary, good Stables and every other out-house necessary for comfort, on the premises.

The Tract contains 350 Acres, 100 of which is Forest Land, well wooded—10 acres in fine Meadow and the balance in fair farming land.

For further particulars apply to W. H. Jones, Esq., of Raleigh, who will show the premises, or address,

P. A. ATKINSON.

Falkland, Pitt co., Oct. 2, 1850. 835—

NOTICE.

Great Sale of Valuable Property.

BY virtue of a Deed in Trust to me, executed by Robert W. Seawell and William H. Mead, for purposes therein named, the said deed bearing date the 20th day of July, 1849, I shall proceed to sell on Monday, the 11th day of November next, at the Court House door, in the City of Raleigh, TWO TRACTS OF LAND—one adjoining the lands of Kimbrough Jones, John Earp, and others, containing 323 acres—the other, near Tipper's Cross Roads, adjoining the lands of Richard Smith and others, containing 109 acres. Also,

Sixteen Likely Negroes,

Or so many thereof as may be required to satisfy the said Trust.

TERMS made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

RICH'D B. SEAWELL, *Trustee.*

October 30, 1850. 839—ts.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

I offer for sale my entire Real Estate, upon which are thirty-five sets of Boxes; the most of which have only been in use from one to two years; with a sufficient quantity of round trees to cut at least twenty sets more. The lands upon which these are situated is not easily surpassed by any piney lands in Eastern Carolina. There is upon the premises two Distilleries neatly and conveniently fitted up, with all necessary out-houses. Upon the farm, I think the buildings altogether are seldom excelled. Those wishing to purchase are invited to examine for themselves. Terms shall be low, and payments accomodating. Come and see.

Any person wishing to purchase, can be furnished with a sufficient number of teams and wagons to carry on both the operations of Farm and Turpentine, and with a year's supply of provisions.

JOHN A. AVIRETT.

Catharine Lake, Onslow Co. N. C. } July 22, 1850. } 836—

NOTICE.

THE subscribers, owners of a tract of land in Wake County, containing 805¾ acres of good tobacco, corn and wheat land, joining the lands of Benj. Rogers, Geo. W. Thompson and others, offer it for sale. Said land has all the necessary building's on it, and will, if not sold at private sale, be offered to the highest bidder on the premises, on the 15th day of November next. Terms of sale then made known. Brittain McDade or Alsey Jones will show the land to any persons wishing to purchase.

JOHN B. JOHNS,
WILLIAM SHIPP,
ALSEY JONES and others.

All persons indebted to the estate of Nancy Shipp, deceased, will please come forward and settle; and those having claims against said estate are notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice may be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOHN B. JOHNS, *Admr.*

September 1, 1850. 831—7t.

House and Lot in Franklinton

FOR SALE.

IN obedience to a Commission to me directed, by a Decree of the Superior Court of Franklin County, Fall Term, 1850, I shall, on Saturday the 23rd day of November next, sell to the highest bidder, at public auction, on the premises, in the town of Franklinton, the House and Lot owned and occupied by the late Clement Wilkins, Dec'd. The lot contains about Six Acres. The Dwelling House is a large two Story Building, with ten well finished rooms—fire places to each. Attached is a good Kitchen, Negro Houses, Cotton House, Stables, &c.

A credit of six months will be given. Bond with undoubted security will be required of the purchaser.

ISAAC H. DAVIS, Com.

October 30, 1850. 839—2t.

Sale of Valuable Negoes &c.

ON Thursday, 14th November next, we shall sell at the late residence of John Chamblee deceased,

Fourteen Likely Negroes,

Men, Women, Boys and Girls, including one good Blacksmith—also, a considerable quantity of Corn, Fodder, Hogs, &c., &c.

A credit of nine months will be given, with bond and good security.

RAYFORD CHAMBLEE, } Exrs.
W. B. CHAMBLEE, }

October 9, 1850. 837.—tds.

*** Register copy till day of sale and forward account to this office.

Important Sale of Negroes.

THE Subscriber will expose to public Sale, on the 15th of November next, at the late residence of Nancy Shipp, deceased,

Nine Valuable Negroes,

consisting of men, women, and children, the property of the late Tillar Shipp.

A credit of nine months will be given, and bonds with approved security required.

JOHN B. JOHNS,
Admr. de bonis non.

Wake, Sept 30, 1850 835—tds.

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

Linseed Oil.

A FEW Barrels of North Carolina manufacture very pure, in store and for sale by

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, Aug. 21st, 1850. 829—

Wanted

1000 BUSHELS OF FLAX SEED, FOR which the market price will be given.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, August 7th, 1850. 827—

MOST TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS

DURIG the MONTH of OCTOBER, At the

CITADEL OF PRIZES.

$860,000

Sold and paid by those Prize Kings of America,

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

The long-continued and unbounded success of their House in selling the Grand Capitals, is a matter of astonishment to all our cotemporaries. No wonder, then, that we stand at the head in the estimation of the public. Some charge it to Necromancy—some to one thing, and some to another, but the grand secret is that we attend most rigidly and faithfully to the interests of our Patrons, believing and feeling that the two are blended, and one!

This has been our beacon from the time we started to become dispensers of Prizes, hence the rapid growth of our business, and the great success that has attended the investments of the tens of thousands who have "risked a little to gain much." To try us, is to know us, to know us, is a Fortune.

A $5 or $10 invested in any one of the following Brilliant Schemes, through us, cannot well fail to realize thousands in return. Who will fail to make so trifling an investment?

☞ Remember Pyfer & Co's business and success in selling Prizes is such, that $10 invested with them is safer and surer to realize a handsome Prize, than $100 would be with any other Broker!!

Grand Lotteries for November, 1850.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Nov.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$20,000	66 Nos	10 drawn	$5	$16 00
2	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
4	25,000	78 Nos	11 drawn	8	32 00
5	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
6	35,000	78 Nos	16 drawn	10	40 00
7	24,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	5	17 00
8	20,000	72 Nos	11 drawn	5	18 00
9	40,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	12	45 00
11	27,500	75 Nos	15 drawn	8	30 00
12	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
13	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
14	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
15	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	13 00
16	50,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
18	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	27 00
19	25,000	78 Nos	10 drawn	5	20 00
20	30,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	10	30 00
21	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
22	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
23	37,500	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
25	27,500	75 Nos	11 drawn	8	32 00
26	20,000	78 Nos	15 drawn	5	16 00
27	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	37 00
28	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
29	3 of 10,000	72 Nos	13 drawn	5	16 00
30	60,000	78 Nos	20 drawn	20	100

In addition to the above Brilliant Schemes, we have tickets in all the Lotteries drawn in the State of Maryland, and advertised by other Agents.

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Correspondents will please bear in mind that the prices of Packages of Quarter Tickets only are published in this paper.

The Printed official drawings which Correspondents can rely upon as being correct, are always forwarded from Pyfer & Co's.

Bank Drafts or Certificates of Deposit payable in Gold at sight, will be promptly remitted to those Correspondents who draw prizes at Pyfer & Co's.

Remember—A Package of Tickets, can draw four of the most splendid prizes in a scheme.

In order to secure a Fortune, and the cash immediately after the result is known, the readers of this paper have only to remit cash Drafts or prize tickets, to the Old Established, far famed and truly fortunate Exchange and Lottery Brokers,

PYFER & CO.
No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.
Or Box 524, Baltimore Post Office.

Oct. 22d, 1850. 839—

NOTICE.

To the surviving Officers and Soldiers of the War of 1812, or of the Indian Wars since 1790, or their Widows and Children:

BY a recent Act of Congress the surviving Officers and Soldiers of the last War with Great Britain, or their Widows or minor heirs; also the surviving Officers and Soldiers of any of the Indian Wars since 1790, or their Widows or minor heirs, and also the Commissioned Officers who were engaged in the late war with Mexico, are entitled to Bounty Lands in quantity from 40 to 160 acres, upon making satisfactory proof of the services rendered.

The undersigned tenders his professional services to those interested, and if he receives a sufficient number of applications he will go to Washington city as soon as the claims are prepared for action there. Where the Certificates of Discharge are in existence there will be less trouble in making out the necessary proofs.

N. J. PALMER.

Milton, N. C., Oct. 15th, 1850. 837—1m.

HENRY GERHARDT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SMITHFIELD, Johnston Co., North Carolina.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand a large and rich supply of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Trimming

of all sorts; and that he is prepared to execute work in the best manner and at moderate prices.

He also has on hand a superior lot of

Ready-Made Clothing,

consisting of Cloaks, Overcoats, Business Coats, Vests, Pantaloons, lamb's wool Shirts, &c., which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

He solicits a call from those in want of Clothing, as he is determined to give good bargains, and to do his work in the best and most approved style.

HENRY GERHARDT.

Smithfield, October 14th, 1850. 837—3m.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

THE SCHOOL AT HAMILTON,

MARTIN CO. N. C.

MR. J. H. HORNER resumes charge of the School at Hamilton, the 1st Monday in January next.

In the Classical department the studies, as heretofore, will be strictly preparatory to the University.

Board in the Principal's family and Tuition per session of five months, - - - - $55 00

Hamilton is situated on an elevated plain near Roanoke river, twelve miles above Williamston, and is considered a healthy location.

P. P. CLEMENTS, *Sec. Board Trus.*

Hamilton, October, 1850. 839td.—

NOTICE.

Office Wilmington & Raleigh R. R. Co. }
Wilmington, 21st October, 1850. }

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, will be held at Wilmington, on Thursday, the 14th day of November next.

JAS. S. GREEN, *Sec'y.*

October 19. 139—tf.

Legislative Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the ensuing General Assembly of the State of North Carolina for the passage of an act to incorporate the Board of Trustees of the Oxford Female College or Institute, to be located in the Town of Oxford, Granville County, N. C.

N. J. PALMER, *Secretary.*

October 30, 1850. 839—

2000 lbs. Sperm and Tallow Candles, Best Brands, just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh, Sept. 21st, 1850 834—

TO THE WORLD GENERALLY,

North Carolina Specially,

And Our Friends and Patrons Particularly!

The Largest Assortment of Goods

EVER OFFERED FOR SALE

In the State of North Carolina, both in the Piece, and READY MADE.

To which we invite the attention of the public.

OLIVER & PROCTER,

MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 1.

Sign of the R R R R.

Ugly Row, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh.

THE Immortal Insect, *alias* the Bugg, *alias* Oliver, of Oliver and Procter, has just returned from the City of Gotham, otherwise New York, the London of America. Spent six weeks in said diggins selecting an assortment of Goods that for quality and style never were surpassed, and rarely ever equalled. All of which are at hand and ready for exhibition. Whilst absent said *distinguished* personage for the benefit of the firm partially, but for the public more particularly, had cut and made under his own special direction and supervision, a very large and

General Assortment of Clothing,

embracing Black Dress and Frock Coats, all sizes and prices, Brown, Green, Blue, Drab, &c., &c., Business Sacks and Frocks, Overcoats and Cloaks, all colors. Pants and Vests all kinds from the low vulgar to the Peru or highfalutin. Dress Shirts, under Shirts, all kinds. Drawers of every description. Heavy Silk under Shirts. Net cotton Drawers, a new article, to which we invite special attention. Stocks, Cravats, all grades, Scarfs, Gloves, white, black, and colored Suspenders, Neck Collars,

JENNY LIND SHIRTS,

direct from Stockholm, &c. &c.

Also whilst absent heard Jenny Lind sing—sat within four feet of Gennin the Hatter, the man what paid two hundred and twenty-five dollars for his ticket and made money at that; presented Jenny with a riding Cap, thereby rendering himself immortal, as no Lady can ride unless she has on a Lind Cap, and made too by Gennin, precisely as the Ladies generally who have heard of our fame for making "them coats" consider their Lords much handsomer and more fashionable men, when rigged out at the Store where clothing is fashioned by art.

To Members of the Legislature, &c.

Members of the approaching Legislature in want of Clothing this Winter would save twenty-five per cent if not fifty by postponing the purchasing of their clothing until their arrival here. Be sure and dont mistake our establishment, dont let any body persuade you, that they can do as well by you as we can. Dont suffer yourselves to be humbugged—that is a commodity we dont deal in, and our friends know it. Gentlemen living in this county or out of it, would do well to give us a call, as we are determined to sell cheaper than the cheapest. Persons need no longer complain of high prices. If you want clothing for yourselves, your children or your neighbors, call, we can sell them cheaper than you can buy the goods much less have them made. See Sign.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

Raleigh, Oct. 9, 1850. R. R. R. R.

Postscript!

P. S. We take this occasion to render our most grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon us since our commencement in business, and trust that by promptly executing their orders and *spreading* ourselves for their benefit, not only to merit but to receive the appelation of "well done good and faithful servants" by a continuance of their custom. Our friends and customers at a distance will please read our advertisement and send on their orders; we are anxiously waiting for them.

Latest London, Paris and Northern fashions just to hand.

Cutting of all kinds attended to immediately.

O. & P.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—

$125 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, residing in Edgecombe county, four miles north of Tosnot Depot, and about a quarter of a mile from the Railroad, on or about the second of September last, his negro man named HARRY. Said Harry is about 40 years of age; 5 feet 5 inches high, or thereabouts; yellow complexion; stout built; has a scar on his left leg, from the cut of an axe; has very thick lips; eyes deep sunk in his head; forehead very square; tolerably loud voice; has lost one or two of his upper front teeth; and has a very dark spot on his jaw, supposed to be a mark.

Harry is a Carpenter by trade, and has been in the employment of a Railroad Company, in whose service he was when he runaway. He is well known along the line of the Road. It is supposed that he has obtained, or will endeavor to obtain, free papers from a free colored man living in Nash county, by the name of Moses Hagens, and assume his name, in order to make his way to a free State.

The above negro was once the property of Mrs. Copage, of Edgecomb county; afterwards he fell into the hands of Asiel Farmer, from whom he was purchased by Mr. Barnes, of said county, from whom I purchased him about six years ago. He will be certain to alter his name; probably to call himself Harry Copage, Farmer, or Barnes. He was last heard from on the 11th September, on the Newbern Road, about a mile and a half from Wilmington, enquiring the way to the Sound.

I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, or lodge him in any jail in the State; or One Hundred Dollars if lodged in any jail out of the State, so that I can get him again.

Captains of vessels are cautioned against taking the above negro away, under the severest penalty of the law.

GUILFORD HORN.

Edgecombe county, N. C., Oct. 5, 1849. 814—tf.

ALFRED MITCHELL,

Fashionable Hair-Dresser & Barber.

RALEIGH, N. C.

"Whoever dare these Boots displace,
Must meet Bombastes face to face."

ALFRED Mitchell *alias* "BOOTS," for short, and by way of dignity, respectfully informs his numerous customers that he has fitted up his establishment in the best style, and is now prepared to carry on his business as Barber just "as it used to was," with the exception that he thinks he has improved by practice both in skill and manners.

The Members of the approaching Legislature and my old customers especially, of that body will always find me ready to shave and trim hair in the quickest, easiest and fashionable manner, and if any should desire the old fashion "*Boots*" will be entirely agreeable, and conform to the tastes and wishes of his customers.

On application, ladies and gentlemen can have their hair curled most elegantly and accordtng to the prevailing fashions. Hair will also be cleaned of dandruff, and, if requested, dyed any color to suit the customer.

No references are made to any particular gentlemen—resting his qualifications upon the good opinions of a generous community, which he has served in his line of business for a number of years.

His Establishment is on Fayetteville Street, two doors above the Yarbrough House, and opposite the City Hotel.

October 2, 1850. 835—tf.

Upholster and Mattress Maker.

SOAPS, Lounges, Easy-chairs, &c. manufactered in every style to order, and at the shortest notice.

BED MATTRESSES,

of all kinds, including the much improved Shuck and Cotton Mattresses, which will be a perfect luxury Summer or Winter.

N. B. Mattress manufactory is in rear of my Barber shop. All orders thankfully received and attended to with promptness and despatch.

The workmen hitherto employed by J. Henry Harris Mattress Maker in this city, are at present under my control and in my employ, and are warranted and recommended to be excellent workmen.

ALFRED MITCHELL.

Raleigh, July 185 829—

Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

THIS MASONIC BODY will convene in this city, on Monday evening the 2nd of December next, at 7 o'clock, and will continue its sittings until all business which may be submitted for its consideration, shall be disposed of. All individuals concerned in the deliberations of this body, are respectfully requested to attend.

Lodges which have been working under *dispensations* will not fail to apply for *Charters*, if they wish to secure a permanent existence.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

Raleigh, Sept. 25th, 1850. 835—tf.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature of North Carolina, to make certain amendments in the Charter of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company.

Nov. 5, 1850. 840—3t.

State of North Carolina, Forsythe Co.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1850.

AT the Court House door in Salem, Forsythe county, on the third Monday in December next, I shall proceed to sell the following tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will pay the taxes due thereon for the year 1848 and cost for advertising.

Acres.	Person's Names	Location	Taxes
29 3-4	Joseph Fry	Salem District,	$1 43
5	Wm Raich,	do	2 85
22 1-2	Jonathan Stewert,	do	1 98
100	Parmanor Stoth,	do	4 02
33	Moses Tesh,	do	2 98
19 3-4	Michael Bruner,	Old Town	1 72
133	Catharine Brown,	do.	2 06
124	A. Davis,	do.	2 09
1	Jesse Alberson,	South Fork,	2 09
60	Jesse Craver,	do.	2 01
40	Tobias Bukel,	do.	1 46
30	Alexander Blum,	do.	2 53
17	Joseph Miller,	do.	82
200	David Rominger,	do.	62
15	John Stewert,	do.	1 52
20	John L. Swaim,	do.	1 72
37	Sarah Spaugh,	do.	62
20	Lewis Shult,	do.	1 72
39	Taylor Vaoter,	do.	2 14
50	Soloman Zimermon,	do.	2 85
71	Reuben Longworth,	do. double,	5 01
100	Polly Marklin	do. "	1 25
20	Lewis Tesh,	do.	84
50	Daniel Stewart,	do.	1 68
75	T. L. Peddicord,	Broad Bay,	2 35
10	Lewis Snider,	do.	1 39
81	Alexander Snider,	do.	2 77
106	Joshua Snider,	do.	2 98
165	David Smith	do.	3 45
171	Philip Snider,	do.	4 17
205	Moses Deen,	Deep River,	3 75
20	Heirs of Martha Kester,	do.	16
78	Emanuel Herill,	do.	1 94
60	George W. Stewert,	do.	1 99
75	Thomas Chipman,	Middle Fork,	2 56
98 3-4	R. W. Davis,	do.	2 14
377	John Hiatt,	do.	5 07
50	Jackson Peddicord,	do.	41
30	John Linvill's heirs,	Belew's Creek,	24
100	Abner Walker,	do.	2 04
	Double Tax for unlisted Land for the year 1849.		
128	Jacsb Reich,	Old Town,	3 04
133	Catharine Brown	do.	4 00
30	Mary Aust,	do.	48
70	Reuben Longsworth,	South Fork,	4 80

W. FLYNT, Jr. *Sheriff.*

Salem, Sept. 19, 1850. 836—6t.

Sheriff's sale of Land for Taxes.

AT the Court House door in Germanton, Stokes Co., on the second Monday in December next, I will proceed to sell the following Lands lying in the Counties of Stokes and Forsythe, or so much theref as will pay the Taxes due thereon and costs for advertising.

Acres	By whom given in	Districts	Tax
58	Jonathan Jarvis,	South Fork,	6 60
95	Bradford Yawtes,	do	2 60
131	William Longworth,	do	1 20
22½	Green Roberts,	Salem,	1 73
33	Emanuel Tesh,	Broad Bay,	60
60	Sowell Frazer,	do	40
1 lot	Spruce M Swain,	do	1 65
54½	Isaac Teague, Senr.,	do	80
10	Sampson Wright,	do	1 33
100	Polly Marklin,	South Fork,	1 20
120	A. J. Peddicond,	Broad Bay,	1 00
60	John Tesh,	Salem,	1 97
484	Julius C. Glascock,	Richmond,	8 90
200	Edward Crews,	Belews Creek,	3 85
96	Thomas C. Deen,	do	2 05
243	John Hartgrove,	Saura Town	4 35
25	William Southern,	do	20
200	Alexander Watson,	Quaker Gapp,	80
100	Martha Barnes heirs,	Richmond,	80
410	Perkins & Taylor,	do	3 28
80	William Mosley's heirs,	do	64
25	James Isbell,	Meadows,	40
9	Charles Griffin,	Snow Creek,	40
500	Lewis B. Bohannan,	do	4 00
45	Ben. Forsythe's heirs,	Shores Reed,	2 16
18	Richard Hill's heirs,	Snow Creek,	1 77
90	J. Crews, son of Dorothy,	Deep River,	2 05
80	Emanuel Harrold,	do	1 85
60	Robt. Swain,	do	1 85
179	Thomas Jordan,	do	1 51
215	Moses Deen,	do	3 45
9½	Edward Jurd,	Belews Creek,	20
7	Franklin Dobson,	do	10
59	Armsted Quillin,	do	20
32	Sowell Barham,	Deep River,	1 45
63	Heirs of Haly Davis,	do	19
100	David McCollum,	do	1 30
111	Jesse Swain,	do	1 20
100	Thomas E. Harold,	do	1 45
75	Isaac Cook,	Quaker Gapp,	1 22

JNO. G. HILL, Sheriff.

Sept. 12, 1850. 835—pd.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

THERE will be sold on the 2nd Monday in December next, at the Court House in Whitevale, the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for the years 1848 and 1849:

10,000 Acres, the property of John H. White, it being a part of the Big Swamp, lying on both sides of the White Marsh, and on the east side of N. L. Williamson and D. F. Williamson's Survey, $28 25.

1,600 Acres, the property of David Lewis, not given in—subject to a double Tax, lying in Whitesville District, $37 38½.

200 Acres, the property of S. N. Richardson, not given in for 1849—subject to a double Tax, lying in Whitesville District, $8 57.

200 Acres, the property of Jacob Strickland, lying on Long Branch, 67 cts.

90 Acres, more or less, lying on both sides of Bull Skin Bay, the property of the heirs of John Goodwin, deceased, $1,95.

21 Acres, property of Needham Merritt, on the South side of Sole's Swamp, 30 cts.

LEWIS WILLIAMSON, *Shff.*

Sept. 1850. (Pr. Adv. $6.) 835—td.

State of North Carolina, Lenoir County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sept. Term, 1850.

Attachment.

John Howard to use of Joseph R. Croom, vs. Benjamin F. Davis.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin F. Davis is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, published in the city of Raleigh, N. C., for six successive weeks, commanding the Defendant, Benjamin F. Davis, to appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held on the first Monday of January next, at the Court House in Kinston, Lenoir County, N. C., answer to the Plaintiff's complaints, or judgment will be entered according to Attachment, on the Defendant's interest, in the Lands and Negroes, &c.

Witness, W. C. Loftin, Clerk of our said Court at Office at Kinston, the 3d Monday of Sept., A. D. 1850.

W. C. LOFTIN, C. C. C.

Sept. 15, 1850. (Pr. adv. $5 62½) 834—6t.

Sale of Land for Taxes.

WILL be sold for its Taxes the Lands belonging to Robert M. Brickell, Harris Norfleet's heirs, Abram Ricks and M. Fort, Ballard's heirs, William S. Futrell, Jesse Nelson, Exum Nelson's heirs, before the Court House door, in the town of Jackson, on the first Monday in December, 1850.

Acres	Owners	Location	Tax
150	Harris Norfleet,	Roanoke River,	$8,32
172	Robert M. Brickell,	"	1,92
11	"	"	32
300	Ballard's heirs,	Poticasi Creek,	8,32
60	William Futrell,	"	1,00
92	Jesse Nelson,		1,52
80	Exum Nelson,		1,32
200	Abram Rix and M. Fort,		6,72

H. SPIVEY, *Shff.*

Sept. 2, 1850. (Pr. Adv. $3) 835—td.

FALL STOCK, 1850.

P F. PESCUD is now receiving his Fall Stock of *MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERF